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Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1893.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED DECEMBER 24, 1892.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The 23rd December 1892.

No. 454.—Mr. T. E. Ivens, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary rank*, Punjab, is permanently promoted to that class, with effect from the 30th October 1892.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED DECEMBER 31, 1892.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 30th December 1892.

No. 2365.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the substitution of the following rule and sentence for rule 4 (III) and the second sentence of rule 6 (XVI) of the rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives, published in Home Department Notification No. 1417, dated the 24th June 1887:—

4 (III).—Except in the case of small consignments carried by public railway, which may be unloaded at any time, explosives shall be loaded or unloaded only between sunrise and sunset. For the purposes of this rule no consignment of more than one-half wagon load booked to one station shall be deemed to be a small consignment.

6 (XVI).—*Second sentence.*—Subject to the provisions of rule 4 (III), the loading and unloading of explosives when once begun shall be diligently proceeded with until the same is completed.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 30th December 1892.

No. 608.—The services of Lieutenant B. C. Waterfield, Indian Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment in the Punjab Commission with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of boundary settlement duty in Central India.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 30th December 1892.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 1226.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :—

Colonel L. H. E. Tucker, C.I.E., General List, Infantry, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Western Circle, Punjab (p. a.), for ten months, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

* * * * * * * *

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

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Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1893.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JANUARY 7, 1893.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 3rd January 1893.

No. 1 *S. I.*

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order :—

* * * * * * * *

To be Companions.

* * * * * * * *

The Hon'ble George Robert Elsmie, Indian Civil Service, Senior Financial Commissioner in the Punjab, and Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

* * * * * * * *

By order of the Grand Master,

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 3rd January 1893.

No. 1 *I. E.*

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order :—

* * * * * * * *

To be Companions.

* * * * * * * *

Nawáb Amír-ud-dín Ahmad Khán Bahádur, Chief of Loharu.

* * * * * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel George Frederick Leycester Marshall, Royal Engineers, Chief Engineer, and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the Public Works Department.

Sardár Bahádur Jagat Singh, Honorary Magistrate of Kalálwála in the Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

By order of the Grand Master,

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 3rd January 1893.

No. 20 *I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khán Bahádur as a personal distinction upon :—

* * * * * * * *

Sher Muhammad Khán, Kiyani, of the Kohát District in the Punjab.

Dhanjibhoy Fakírji Commadore, Honorary Magistrate and Member of the Municipal Committee of Murree in the District of Ráwalpindi in the Punjab.

Maulvi Abdul Ghani, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

Koure Khán, Jatoi, Honorary Magistrate of Muzaffargarh in the Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

Khán Sáhib Munshi Allah Bakhsh, Assistant to the Political Officer with Sardár Muhammad Ayub Khán.

No. 21 *I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rái Bahádur as a personal distinction upon :—

* * * * * * * *

Lála Piyári Lál, Inspector of Schools in the Punjab.

Lála Hardhián Singh, Honorary Magistrate of Delhi in the Punjab.

Assistant Surgeon Beli Rám, Senior Demonstrator of Anatomy and Lecturer on Anatomy to the Hindustáni Class in the Lahore Medical College.

* * * * * * * *

Sodhi Hukm Singh, Vice-President of the Regency Council of the Bikanir State in Rájpútána.

* * * * * * * *

No. 23 *I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khán Sáhib as a personal distinction upon :—

* * * * * * * *

Saiyid Diwán Muhammad, of Kharar, in the Umballa District, late Mír Munshi of the British Agency at Kabul.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 3rd January 1893.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 16.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Edmund Tydeman to be Lieutenant, *vice* Greenwood, resigned.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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LAHORE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1893.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JANUARY 7, 1893.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 20 G., dated Calcutta, the 4th January 1893.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Grant of special proportionate pensions to Officers referred to in Article 714 (*a*) *of the Civil Service Regulations to be based on complete months.*

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 1783 G., dated the 18th June 1892.

Also—

Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 49 P. W., dated the 16th August 1892.

Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 50 P. W., dated the 6th October 1892.

RESOLUTION.—With the sanction of the Secretary of State, the Government of India is pleased to decide that the special proportionate pension permissible with the special sanction of Government, under the terms of the Resolution read above, shall bear the same ratio to the full pension of Rs. 2,000 as the number of complete months of service, in the grades referred to in the orders, bears to the full period of three years.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments, Administrations, and Officers noted in the margin, for information and guidance, and that it be published in Part I of the *Gazette of India.*

The Governments of Madras and Bombay, Public Works Department, General and Railway Branches.
The Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor-General for Central India, Rájpútána, and Bilúchistán.
The Accountant-General, Public Works Department.
The Director-General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Central Division, and Lucknow.
The Director-General of Telegraphs.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JANUARY 14, 1893.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 13th January 1893.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 30.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"*London Gazette," dated the* 16*th December* 1892, *pages* 7397, 7398 *and* 7399.

India Office, 16*th December* 1892.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Services, and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government in India :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

* * * * * * * *

Dated 16*th October* 1892.

* * * * * * * *

Dudley Elphinstone Gouldsbury.

* * * * * * * *

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 7th January 1893.

No. 8.—The services of Mr. F. W. Carne, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment under the Patiála State.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

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Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1893.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JANUARY 21, 1893.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Calcutta, the 20th January 1893.

No. 16.—The Reverend A. Bridge, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 19th December 1892.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 20th January 1893.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 68.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Charles Herbert Morgan Critchley to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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LAHORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1893.

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Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JANUARY 28, 1893.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 26th January 1893.

No. 37.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions to, and in the classes of Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified :—

NAMES.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
				1892.
Miller, Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. J., I. S. C.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Permanent ...	7th October.
* * * *	* * * *	* * * *	* * *	* * *

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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LAHORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1893.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED FEBRUARY 4, 1893.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 2nd February 1893.

No. 54.—The services of Lieutenant A. C. Elliott, 3rd Sikhs, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment in the Punjab Commission.

The 3rd February 1893.

No. 59.—The Hon'ble G. R. Elsmie is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 7th February 1893, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

MEDICAL.

The 30th January 1893.

No. 48.—With effect from the date of assuming charge, Surgeon-Captain F. J. Drury, M. B., Bengal Establishment, is appointed to officiate as a Professor in the Lahore Medical College, during the absence on leave on medical certificate of Surgeon-Captain J. Murray, or until further orders.

Surgeon-Captain Drury's services are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

C. J. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 3rd February 1893.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 118.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain Henry Maude to be Major, *vice* Marshall, resigned.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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LAHORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1893.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED FEBRUARY 11, 1893.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th February 1893.

No. 11.—His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. G. R. Elsmie, C.S.I., of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, with effect from the 7th instant.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The 9th February 1893.

No. 225-*G.*—With reference to the Notification by the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 303, dated the 4th October 1889, the services of Mr. R. Douglass, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department, with effect from the 15th December 1892.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 10th February 1893.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 141.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 13th January 1893, pages 198 and 199.

India Office, 13th January 1893.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Captains to be Majors.

* * * * *

Dated 13th November 1892.

Redmond Conyngham Samuel Macausland.

* * * * *

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1893.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED FEBRUARY 11, 1893.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION,

Calcutta, the 9th February 1893.

No. 55.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 36 A. E.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Account.
Establishment.

Calcutta, 9th February 1893.

Recruitment of the Superior Establishment of the Accounts Branch, Public Works Department.

Read again :—

Report of the Public Service Commission, Chapter X, paragraphs 99 and 100.
Public Works Department Resolution No. 19 A. E., dated 25th January 1889.
" " " Code, Volume I, Chapter II, and Appendix C.

Read also the following correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State :—

Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 66 Public Works, dated 22nd October 1890.
Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 16 Public Works, dated 5th March 1891.
Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 68 Public Works, dated 15th September 1891.
Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 4 Telegraph, dated 18th February 1892.
Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 67, dated 2nd November 1892.
Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 2 P. W., dated 19th January 1893.

OBSERVATIONS.—In Public Works Department resolution No. 19 A.E., dated 25th January 1889, certain revised rules were laid down for the future recruitment of the establishment of the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department, and a

competitive examination was prescribed according to the tests laid down in the appendix to that resolution. The results of these examinations have not, however, proved as satisfactory as was anticipated, and the Government of India has again had under consideration the question of modifying the rules with a view to the establishment of the Superior Accounts Branch being maintained in greater efficiency.

2. The Government of India thinks that the entrance examination of the Superior Accounts Branch may, with advantage, be assimilated to that of the Enrolled List of the Finance Department; and that the scale of salaries of both establishments may be brought into accord.

3. It appears desirable also to take this opportunity of revising the rules regarding the examination for confirmation and promotion as laid down in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, and Appendix C.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India, with the approval of the Secretary of State, is pleased to decide that, with effect from the 1st January 1893, the following amended rules for recruitment of the Superior Staff of the Accounts Branch, both as regards the entrance and departmental tests, shall take the place of the rules promulgated under resolution No. 19 A.E. of 25th January 1889, and those laid down in the Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, and Appendix C :—

I.—The Superior Accounts Branch shall be recruited in India and the members of it so recruited shall be under the Indian Service Leave and Ordinary Pension Rules as laid down in the Civil Service Regulations, Chapter XIV and Part IV.

II.—Appointments will ordinarily be made as follows :—

Firstly, by the appointment of candidates selected by competitive examination of not less than three nominees for each vacancy ;

Secondly, by the promotion of deserving accountants ; and

Thirdly, by the transfer, in exceptional cases, of officers from the engineer establishment.

Note.—Officers transferred from the Engineeing Branch will draw Accounts Branch rates of salary, but they will retain their own leave and pension rules.

The nominees at every third examination held for appointments to be filled by the first of the above methods of recruitment shall be natives of India as defined by Statute 33 Vict., cap. 3, section 6. The maximum number of appointments filled by the second of the above methods shall not exceed one-third of the appointments filled by the first and second methods together. When appointments are made by this method the officers selected will be appointed either as Deputy or Assistant Examiners at the discretion of the Government of India, and will, unless Government otherwise direct, take rank for future promotion above officers in lower classes or grades previously appointed after examination. They will not be required to pass the departmental examinations unless the Government at the time of appointment direct that they shall be so required.

The Government of India reserves the power which it at present possesses of making special and exceptional appointments to the Superior Accounts Establishment otherwise than in the three ways mentioned above.

III.—The classification and rates of pay shall be as follows :—

			Rs.
Examiner of Accounts,	Class I	... ...	1,500
" "	" II	... ...	1,250
" "	" III	... ...	1,000
" "	" IV	... ...	800
Deputy Examiner of Accounts,	" I	... ...	600
" " "	II	... ...	400
Assistant Examiner, 1st grade		... ...	300
" " 2nd "		... ...	250
" " 3rd "		... ...	200

This scale of pay will apply to all appointments to the department after the 31st December 1892.

IV.—Persons desiring to enter the Superior Accounts Branch must obtain nominations from the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, to whom applications should be addressed.

Each application must be accompanied by the following certificates :—

(i) Baptismal or other certificate of age.

(ii) Certificate of physical fitness for the public service by a commissioned medical officer or by a medical officer in charge of a civil station.

(iii) Testimonials of good moral conduct from the instructor under whom the applicant has been educated or from some employer or other superior under whom he has been employed or brought up.

Note.—These testimonials should have special reference to conduct during the two years immediately preceding the date of application.

No candidate will be examined whose age at the date of completion of the examination is below 18 or above 23 years.

V.—An examination will be held at which the nominated candidates will be required to compete for the vacant appointments which will be given, as a rule, to the successful candidates in order of passing the examination.

VI.—The Accountant-General will report annually to the Government of India, as heretofore, in January, the names of the accountants, if any, in the subordinate service, whom he recommends for promotion to the superior service.

VII.—After orders have been passed on that report, a notification will be issued in the *Gazette of India* about the beginning of February, stating the number of vacancies to be competed for at the next examination.

2. The nominated candidates will be examined in the subjects described in the first schedule to this resolution, and (subject to the conditions hereinafter stated) those who pass will be appointed Assistant Examiners, 3rd grade, on probation, in order of merit, and to the extent of the number of vacancies announced for competition. No candidate will be appointed to the Department who obtains less than 650 marks in all or less than half marks in mathematics.

No candidate will be allowed to compete at the entrance examination more than twice.

The examination will be conducted by written questions and answers, the questions being prepared in such manner as His Excellency the Governor-General in Council may, from time to time, direct.

A candidate may be examined at the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki, or at the office of an Examiner of Public Works or Railway Accounts.

3. There will, in future, be two departmental examinations as detailed in schedules II and III annexed to this resolution, and no officer appointed on probation will be confirmed in the service until he has passed the first of these examinations and has been favourably reported upon by the Accountant-General.

An Assistant Examiner of the 3rd grade, who has been favourably reported on, and has passed the lower departmental examination shown in schedule II, will be promoted to Assistant Examiner, 2nd grade, after not less than one year's service in the Department. An Assistant Examiner, who has not passed that examination within three years from the date of his joining the Department, will, on the expiration of that period, cease to belong to the Department without further orders ; provided that :—

(1) if he has been examined but the results have not been declared, his services will be retained until the date on which the results are declared, when they will be terminated at once if he has not passed ; and

(2) if during the said period of three years, he has obtained leave of absence on medical certificate for more than three months, he shall be allowed so much extension of time as will admit of his appearing for the examination next after the expiry of the said term of three years and of the results of that examination being declared.

No officer will be eligible for promotion above Assistant Examiner, 1st grade, until he has passed the higher departmental examination, and the same test in vernaculars as is required for promotion to Executive Engineer, 4th grade.

4. The entrance examination will be held by the Principal, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki, in November; and nominated candidates should apply to that officer to arrange the place at which they are to be examined, and should remit to him an examination fee of Rs. 32.

5. The departmental examinations will be held annually by the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, in November; and will be conducted at Examiners' offices.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations and Officers noted in the margin, for information, and that it be published in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor-General for Central India, Rájpútána, and Bilúchistán
The Director-General of Telegraphs.
The Director-General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, Central Division, and Assam.
The Comptroller-General.
The Accountant-General, Bengal.

Also to the Department of Finance and Commerce for information.

Also to the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for further necessary action.

Schedule I.

EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE SUPERIOR SERVICE OF THE ACCOUNTS BRANCH OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

Subjects for Examination.

	Marks.
Writing and Composition, impromptu essay upon some given subject	150
Arithmetic (no special text-book) and Euclid, Books I to IV and VI; also easy deductions...	325
Algebra, including progressions, permutations, and combinations, binomial theorem, and logarithms* (Text-book—Todhunter's Algebra), and Plane Trigonometry as far as properties of triangles (Text-book—Todhunter's Plane Trigonometry); Mensuration	325
Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, French, German, Arabic or Persian.	200
English, History and Literature, and Indian History (Elementary)	200
Geography, Asia (specially India), and Europe ...	150
TOTAL ...	1,350

Schedule II.

LOWER DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION.

Subjects for Examination.

	Marks.
Composition, a précis of papers not seen before	150
Book-keeping (Text-book—W. Inglis)	250
Public Works Department Code, Volumes I, II and III.—(General rules and procedure and accounts of the Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches of the Public Works Department and of State Railways under construction) ...	300
Accountant-General's circulars	50
Civil Service Regulations	250
TOTAL ...	1,000

* The use of tables will be allowed at the time of examination; with this exception no books are permitted in any of the papes.

Schedule III.

HIGHER DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION.

Subjects for Examination.

	Marks.
A précis and a draft	150
Civil Account Code, Volume I, Chapters 10, 17, 24, Volume II, Chapters 33, 34, 58, 62 and 74	100
Political Economy (Mill)	200
Public Works Department Code, all volumes, but specially Volume IV.—(The accounts of open lines of State Railways) and Accountant-General's circulars and budget procedure)	300
Book-keeping, including the principles of audit (Text-books—Carter's Practical Book-keeping and Pixley's Auditors) ...	250
TOTAL ...	1,000

I.—An officer who shows at any departmental examination a competent knowledge of all the prescribed subjects, and obtains half marks in the aggregate, is held to have passed the examination. An officer is, however, permitted to pass each of the departmental examinations in two instalments if he notifies his intention beforehand, and specifies the subjects in which he is prepared for examination. In such case a higher standard of knowledge is required.

II.—As a rule, a candidate failing in one of the subjects specified is re-examined in the whole; but in case of marked excellence in a subject the Accountant-General may exempt the candidate from re-examination in such subject, even although he may have failed in others.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED FEBRUARY 18, 1893.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL.

Calcutta, the 16th February 1893.

No. 546-96.—The services of Mr. E. D. Maclagan, C.S., who was on special duty with the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, from the 1st to the 12th January 1893, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, from the forenoon of the 13th January 1893.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 17th February 1893.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No 168.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. William Milne to be Lieutenant, *vice* Carne, resigned.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The 14th February 1893.

No. 63.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 303, dated the 4th October 1889, the services of Mr. R. Douglass, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 15th December 1892.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1893.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

No. 502-I.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Fort William, the 9th February 1893.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions shall be made to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1328-I., dated the 23rd March 1891 :—

(1) In clause III *after* " railways " *insert* (" other than State Railways ").

(2) *After* clause III *insert* the following :—

" IIIA. The general rules for open State Railways which were published under the Notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 174, dated the 7th May 1892, in the *Gazette of India* for 1892, Part I, page 239, shall apply to all State Railways occupying any of the aforesaid lands, and for the time being used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods."

II. The Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2229-I., dated the 2nd June 1892, is hereby cancelled.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 136.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 2nd February 1893.

NOTIFICATION.

THE Governor-General in Council is pleased, under Section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, to direct that the word "Opium" shall be inserted between the word "Salt" and the words "and Excise" in clause (3), paragraph 1 of the Home Department Notification No. 518, dated 6th March 1879, as amended by the Notifications marginally noted.

No. 2343, dated 2nd December 1890.
No. 996, dated 4th June 1891.
No. 1012, dated 29th February 1892.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED FEBRUARY 25, 1893.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 24th February 1893.

No. 238-*F.*—Special leave for three months, under article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr. R. H. C. Whittall, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, Punjab, with effect from 19th February 1893.

Mr. C. F. Elliott, Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, Balúchistán, is temporarily transferred to the Punjab and appointed to officiate as Conservator, 3rd grade, in charge of the Punjab Forest Circle, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of that appointment and until further orders.

Mr. J. H. Lace, Deputy Conservator, 3rd grade, Punjab, is appointed to be in charge of the current duties of the Punjab Conservator's Office, in addition to his own duties, till Mr. Elliott assumes charge.

Mr. A. V. Monro, Officiating Deputy Conservator, 4th grade, Punjab, is transferred temporarily to Balúchistán, *vice* Mr. Elliott.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 24th February 1893.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 178.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :—

Colonel C. H. T. Marshall, Indian Staff Corps, Divisional Judge, 1st grade, Punjab, (p. a.) for one year and five months, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 8th March 1893.

* * * * * * * *

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 22nd February 1893.

No. 74.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers with effect from the dates specified :—

NAMES.	From	To	Nature of Promotion.	With effect from
				1893.
* *	* *	* *	* *	* *
Marshall, Lieut.-Colonel G. F. L., C.I.E., R.E.	Chief Engineer, 3rd class	Chief Engineer, 2nd class	Permanent ...	January 16
* *	* *	* *	* *	* *
Ottley, Lieut.-Colonel J. W., C.I.E., R.E.	Chief Engineer, 3rd class	Chief Engineer, 2nd class	Permanent ...	February 1
* *	* *	* *	* *	* *
Ivens, T. E. ...	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Temporary ...	February 1

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1893.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED FEBRUARY 25, 1893.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.
EXAMINATIONS.

Calcutta, the 24th February 1893.

No. 37.—The following Regulations respecting the examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India to be held in August 1893 are published for general information :—

[Copies of these Regulations and of the form of Application may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.]

EXAMINATION FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

Regulations for the Open Competition of August, 1893.

N.B.—The Regulations are liable to be altered in future years.

1. On the 1st August, 1893, and following days, an Examination open to all qualified persons, will be held in London (*a*). Not fewer than 56 persons will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified, *viz.*, 12 for the Lower Provinces of Bengal (including Assam); 24 for the Upper Provinces of Bengal (including the Punjab, Oudh, and the Central Provinces); 5 for Burma; 7 for Madras, and 8 for Bombay (*b*).

2. No person will be deemed qualified who shall not satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners :—

(i) that he is a natural-born subject of Her Majesty;

(ii) that his age will be above twenty-one years and under twenty-three years, on the 1st April, 1893;

[*N.B.—In the case of Natives of India it will be necessary for a Candidate to obtain a certificate of age and nationality signed, should he be a resident in British India, by the Secretary to Government of the Province, or the Commissioner of the Division within which his family resides, or, should he reside in a Native State, by the highest Political Officer accredited to the State in which his family resides.*]

(*a*) An order for admission to the examination will be sent to each candidate on the 18th July, 1893.

(*b*) For the method of distribution, *see* No. i. of the announcements on p. 28.

(iii) that he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Civil Service of India;

(iv) that he is of good moral character.

3. Should the evidence upon the above points be *primâ facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, the candidate, on payment of the prescribed fee (*a*), will be admitted to the Examination. The Commissioners may, however, in their discretion at any time prior to the grant of the Certificate of Qualification hereinafter referred to, institute such further inquiries as they may deem necessary; and if the result of such inquiries, in the case of any candidate, should be unsatisfactory to them in any of the above respects, he will be ineligible for admission to the Civil Service of India, and, if already selected, will be removed from the position of a Probationer.

4. The Open Competitive Examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge:—

		Marks.
English Composition		500
Sanskrit Language and Literature		500
Arabic Language and Literature		500
Greek Language and Literature		750
Latin Language and Literature		750
English Language and Literature (including special period named by the Commissioners (*b*)		500
French Language and Literature		500
German Language and Literature		500
Mathematics (pure and applied)		900
Avanced Mathematical subjects (pure and applied)		900
Natural Science, *i.e.*, any number not exceeding *three* of the following subjects:		
Elementary Chemistry and Elementary Physics ... ... (*N.B.*—This subject may not be taken up by those who offer either Higher Chemistry or Higher Physics.)	600	
Higher Chemistry	600	
Higher Physics	600	1,800
Geology	600	
Botany	600	
Zoology	600	
Animal Physiology	600	
Greek History (Ancient, including Constitution)		400
Roman History (Ancient, including Constitution)		400
English History		500
General Modern History (period to be selected by candidates from list in the syllabus issued by the Commissioners, one period at least to include Indian History (*c*)		500
Logic and Mental Philosophy (Ancient and Modern)		400
Moral Philosophy (Ancient and Modern)		400
Political Economy and Economic History		500
Political Science (including Analytical Jurisprudence, the Early History of Institutions, and Theory of Legislation)		500
Roman Law		500
English Law, *viz.*:—Law of Contract—Criminal Law—Law of Evidence and Law of the Constitution		500

Candidates are at liberty to name any or all of these branches of knowledge (*d*). No subjects are obligatory.

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks; and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding Regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. The marks assigned to candidates in each branch will be subject to such deduction as the Civil Service Commissioners may deem necessary (*e*) in order to secure that "a candidate be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer."

7. The examination will be conducted on paper and *vivâ voce*, as may be deemed necessary.

(*a*) The fee (£5) will be payable by means of a special stamp according to instructions which will be communicated to candidates.

(*b*) In the syllabus referred to in Note (*a*) on next page.

(*c*) *See* Note (*a*).

(*d*) A syllabus, defining in general terms the character of the examination in the various subjects, may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

(*e*) Marks assigned in English Composition and Mathematics will be subject to no deduction. Each science will, for the purpose of deduction, be treated as a separate subject.

8. The marks obtained by each candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the several candidates who shall have obtained, after the deduction above-mentioned, a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates, will be set forth in order of merit, and such candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided they appear to be in other respects duly qualified. Should any of the selected candidates become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled up or not. In the former case, the candidate next in order of merit, and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a selected candidate. A candidate entitled to be deemed a selected candidate, but declining to accept the nomination as such, which may be offered to him, will be disqualified for any subsequent competition.

9. Selected candidates before proceeding to India will be on probation for one year, at the end of which time they will be examined, with a view of testing their progress in the following subjects (*a*) :—

	Marks.
Compulsory—	
1. Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code, 1882	500
2. The principal Vernacular language of the Province to which the candidate is assigned	400
3. History of British India	300
Optional. [Not more than two of these subjects.]—	
1. The Code of Civil Procedure, 1882, and the Indian Contract Act, 1872 ...	450
2. Hindu and Muhammadan Law	350
*3. Sanskrit	400
*4. Arabic	400
5. Persian	400
*6. Political Economy	400

In this Examination, as in the open competition, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks (which will be subject to deductions in the same way as the marks assigned at the open competition), and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it. The Examination will be conducted on paper and *vivâ voce*, as may be deemed necessary. This examination will be held at the close of the year of probation and will be called the "*Final Examination.*"

10. The selected candidates will also be tested during their probation as to their proficiency in riding.

Examinations in riding will be conducted by a Military Officer acting for the Civil Service Commissioners, as follows :—

(1) Shortly after the result of the Open Competitive Examination has been declared, or at such time or times as the Commissioners may appoint during the course of the probationary year.

(2) Again, at the time of the Final Examination, candidates who may fully satisfy the Commissioners of their ability to ride well and to perform journeys on horseback, shall receive a certificate which shall entitle them to be credited with 200 marks to be added to their marks in the Final Examination.

(3) Candidates who fail to obtain this certificate, but who gain a certificate of minimum proficiency in riding, will be allowed to proceed to India, but will be subjected on their arrival to such further tests in riding as may be prescribed by their Government, and shall receive no increase to their initial salary until they have passed such tests to the satisfaction of that Government. A candidate who fails at the end of the year of probation to gain at least the certificate of minimum proficiency in riding, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of selected candidates.

11. The selected candidates who, at the Final Examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, and who shall have satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of nationality, age, health, character, and ability to ride, shall be certified by the said Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India, provided they shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for that Service.

* These subjects may not be offered by any candidate who has offered them at the open competition.

(*a*) A syllabus, showing the extent of the examination, will be issued to the successful candidates as soon as possible after the result of the Open Competition is declared.

12. Persons desirous to be admitted as candidates, must apply on forms, which may be obtained from "The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, S. W.," at any time after the 1st December 1892. The forms must be returned so as to be received at the Office of the Civil Service Commissioners on or before 31st May 1893 (*a*).

The Civil Service Commissioners are authorized by the Secretary of State for India in Council to make the following announcements :—

(i). *As regards the distribution of the selected candidates to the several Presidencies and Provinces mentioned in Regulation* 1, *the selected candidates will be divided into four groups each containing 14 Candidates, according to the order in which they stand on the List resulting from the Open Competition (the first 14 in Order of Merit composing Group No. 1, the next 14 in Order of Merit composing Group No. 2, and so on), and the members of each group will be allowed in the order in which they stand, each to choose, so long as a choice remains, one of the appointments allotted to that group, as indicated in the following table :—*

	Appointments allotted to				
	1st Group.	*2nd Group.*	*3rd Group.*	*4th Group.*	*Total.*
Upper Provinces, etc.	5	6	6	7	24
Lower Provinces and Assam ...	3	3	3	3	12
Madras	2	2	2	1	7
Bombay	2	2	2	2	8
Burma	2	1	1	1	5
	14	14	14	14	56

The choice thus given, however, will be subject to any other arrangement which the Secretary of State, or the Government of India, may deem necessary.

(ii). *Should any appointments have to be made in excess of the 56 notified in the Regulations, they will be added to such group or groups as to the Secretary of State may seem proper.*

(iii). *No exchange of appointments will be permitted between selected Candidates, who, under para. 1 have made their choice of Presidency or Province, except between those who are members of the same group or of two adjoining groups, or who are separated by not more than 28 others in the Order of Merit, on the result of the Open Competition. Application for permission to exchange appointments must be made to the Secretary of State within one month after the date of choice made under para. 1, and in no case will an exchange be permitted unless it is, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, desirable, in the public interest, that it should be made.*

(iv). *The giving or receiving directly or indirectly any money or other valuable consideration for an exchange will be deemed to vacate the selection and appointment of the Candidates interested.*

(v). *Selected Candidates will be required to report their arrival in India within such period after the grant of their Certificate of Qualification as the Secretary of State may in each case direct.*

(vi). *The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the Selected Candidates will be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the combined marks of the Open Competive and Final Examinations.*

(vii.) *An allowance amounting to £100 will be given to all Candidates who pass their probation at one of the Universities or Colleges which have been approved by the Secretary of State,* viz., *the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Glasgow, Edinburgh, St. Andrew's, and*

(*a*) These forms should be accompanied by evidence on the points mentioned in Regulation 2, and by a list of the subjects in which the candidate desires to be examined. Evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than 1st May, 1893.

Aberdeen; University College, London; and King's College, London; provided such Candidates shall have passed the Final Examination to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected Candidates.

(viii). *The allowance of £100 will not be paid to any Selected Candidate until he has been certified by the Civil Service Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India; and every Certificated Candidate must, before receiving his allowance, attend at the India Office and give a written undertaking to refund the amount in the event of his failing to proceed to India.*

(ix). *All Candidates obtaining Certificates will be also required to enter into covenants, by which, amongst other things, they will bind themselves to agree to such Regulations for the provision of pensions for their families as may be approved by the Secretary of State for India in Council. The stamps payable on these covenants amount to £1.*

(x). *Candidates rejected at the Final Examination of 1894 will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.*

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

12th January 1893.

Syllabus, showing the extent of the Examination in certain subjects at the Open Competition for admission into the Indian Civil Service in 1893.

The Regulations governing the Open Competition for admission into the Indian Civil Service have been framed with a view to the principle regarded by Lord Macaulay's Committee, in 1854, as essential, *viz*., that the object of the Competition should be to secure for the Indian Civil Service officers who "have received the best, the most liberal, the most finished education that their native country affords." The scheme of examination has accordingly been made to embrace most of the subjects of the Honour Schools in the Universities of Great Britain and Ireland. In administering the scheme, the Civil Service Commissioners, concurring with Lord Macaulay's Committee in the opinion, "that no Candidate who may fail should, to whatever calling he may betake himself, have any reason to regret the time and labour which he has spent in preparing himself to be examined," desire to avoid all disturbance of the general course of University studies, and to render it possible, with due regard for the principle of Open Competition, for those who have graduated with honours at the Universities, to attend the examination for the Indian Civil Service with good prospects of success. The appended Syllabus shows in outline the intentions of the Commissioners with regard to the extent and character of the examination in those subjects which seem to require further definition. The scope of the examination in the subjects not mentioned in the Syllabus is sufficiently defined in the scheme published in the Regulations themselves. The Examiners will be instructed to keep the standard in each subject up to the level of the highest course of study pursued in the Universities.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.—An Essay to be written on one of several subjects specified by the Civil Service Commissioners on their Examination Paper.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—The Examination will be in two parts. In the one the Candidates will be expected to show a general acquaintance with the course of English Literature, as represented (mainly) by the following writers in verse and prose, between the reign of Edward III. and the accession of Queen Victoria :—

Verse—Chaucer, Langland, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Gray, Collins, Johnson, Goldsmith, Crabbe, Cowper, Campbell, Wordsworth, Scott, Byron, Coleridge, Shelley, Keats.

Prose—Bacon, Sir Thomas Browne, Milton, Cowley, Bunyan, Dryden, Swift, Defoe, Addison, Johnson, Burke, Scott, Macaulay (Essays and Biographies).

A minute knowledge of the works of these authors will not be looked for in this part of the Examination, which will, however, test how far the Candidates have studied the chief productions of the greatest English writers *in themselves*, and are acquainted with the leading characteristics of their thought and style, and with the place which each of them occupies in the history of English literature. Candidates will also be expected to show that they have studied in these authors the history of the English language in respect of its vocabulary, syntax, and prosody.

The other part of the Examination will relate to one of the periods named below, which will follow each other year by year in the order indicated :—

1. A. D. 1600 to A. D. 1700.
(1893) [Shakespeare to Dryden.]
2. A.D. 1700 to A.D. 1800.
(1894) [Pope to Cowper.]
3. A.D. 1800 to A.D. 1832.
(1895) [Nineteenth Century writers to the death of Scott.]
4. A.D. 1360 to A.D. 1600.
(1896) [Chaucer to Spenser.]

The Examination in this part will require from Candidates a more minute acquaintance with the history of the English language and literature, as illustrated in the chief works produced in each period, and will be based to a considerable extent, but by no means exclusively, on certain books specified each year by the Commissioners.* The names placed under the dates are intended to suggest the general character of the literary development of the period, and, consequently, the natural limits of the Examination. All the works of Shakespeare, for example, will be regarded as falling within the first period; all the works of Swift within the second; all the works of Scott and Wordsworth within the third.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Translation from French into English, and from English into French; Critical questions on the French Language and Literature.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—As in French.

LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Translation from Latin into English. Composition in Prose and Verse (in the place of the latter may be taken, by those who prefer it, A PAPER OF QUESTIONS ON LATIN PHILOLOGY). Critical Questions on the Latin Language and Literature.

GREEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Translation from Greek into English, Composition in Prose and Verse (in the place of the latter may be taken, by those who prefer it, A PAPER OF QUESTIONS ON GREEK PHILOLOGY). Critical Questions on the Greek Language and Literature.

SANSKRIT LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE—Translation from Sanskrit into English, and from English into Sanskrit. History of Sanskrit Literature (including knowledge of such Indian history as bears upon the subject); Sanskrit Grammar; Vedic Philology.

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* The books for 1893 are :—

Shakespeare : King Lear ; Twelfth Night.

Milton : Poems (exclusive of "Paradise Lost" and "Paradise Regained".

Habington ; Herbert ; Vaughan ; Cartwright ; Crashaw ; Cowley ; (selections in Humphry Ward's "English Poets").

Herrick : (Palgrave's Selections).

Dryden : Hind and Panther.

Bacon : New Atlantis ; Milton : Tract on Education and Areopagitica ; Cowley's Essays ; Dryden : Essay on Dramatic Poetry.

ARABIC LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Translations as in Sanskrit; History of Arabic Literature ; Arabic Grammar ; Arabic Prosody.

ENGLISH HISTORY.—General questions on English History from A.D. 800 to A.D. 1848 ; questions on the Constitutional History of England from A.D. 800 to A.D 1848.

Questions covering the whole period named will be set, but Candidates will be allowed to attempt only a limited number of them.

GENERAL MODERN HISTORY.—Candidates may, at their choice, be examined in any one of the following periods :—

1. From the accession of Charlemagne to the Third Crusade. [A D. 800 to A.D. 1193.]
2. From the Third Crusade to the Diet of Worms. [A.D. 1193 to A.D. 1521.]
3. From the Diet of Worms to the death of Louis XIV. [A.D. 1521 to A.D. 1715.]
4. From the accession of Louis XV. to the French Revolution of 1848.

[A.D. 1715 to AD. 1848.]
Periods 3 and 4 will include Indian History.

GREEK HISTORY.—Questions on the General History of Greece to the death of Alexander ; questions on the Constitutional History of Greece during the same period.

ROMAN HISTORY.—Questions on the General History of Rome to the death of Vespasian; questions on the Constitutional History of Rome during the same period.

In Greek and Roman History Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the original authorities. Questions covering the whole period named will be set, but Candidates will be allowed to attempt only a limited number of them.

MATHEMATICS.—Pure Mathematics :—Algebra, Geometry (Euclid and Geometrical Conic Sections), Plane Trigonometry, Plain Analytical Geometry (less advanced portions), Differential Calculus (Elementary), Integral Calculus (Elementary).

Applied Mathematics :—Statics, Dynamics of a Particle, Hydrostatics, Geometrical Optics, all treated without the aid of the Differential or Integral Calculus.

ADVANCED MATHEMATICS :—Pure Mathematics :—Higher Algebra, including Theory of Equations, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Differential Calculus, Integral Calculus, Differential Equations, Analytical Geometry, Plane and Solid.

Applied Mathematics :—Statics, including Attractions, Dynamics of a Particle, Rigid Dynamics, Hydromechanics, Geometrical and Physical Optics, and Geometrical Astronomy.

POLITICAL ECONOMY AND ECONOMIC HISTORY.—Candidates will be expected to possess a knowledge of economic theory as treated in the larger text books ; also acknowledge of the existing economic conditions, and of statistical methods as applied to economic inquiries ; together with a general knowledge of the history of industry, land tenure and economic legislation in the United Kingdom.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY. (*Ancient and Modern*).—Logic will include both Deductive and Inductive Logic.

Mental Philosophy will include Psychology and Metaphysics.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA

Open Competition of 1883.

FORM OF APPLICATION; TO BE FILLED UP BY THE CANDIDATE HIMSELF.

* *The order for admission to the Examination will not be issued unless this form, filled up by the Candidate himself, is received at the Office of the Civil Service Commission on or before the 31st May 1893.*

Date ——————

SIR,

BEING desirous to offer myself as a Candidate at the Examination for the Civil Service of India, which is appointed to commence on the 1st of August 1893, I transmit herewith, as required by the Regulations—

(1) A certificate of my birth, showing that I was born on the day of 18 , and that therefore my age was above 21 years and under 23 years on the 1st of April 1893.

(2) A certificate signed by

of my having no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting me, or likely to unfit me, for the Civil Service of India.

(3) Proof of my moral character, *viz* :—
(1) A testimonial from
(2) A testimonial from

(4) A statement of the branches of knowledge in which I desire to be examined.

I have also to state, with reference to Section 2, Clause (*i*) of the Regulations, that I am a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

Name in full ——————

*Address to which you wish the Order for admission to the Examination to be sent.** ——————

Date ——————

To the Secretary,

Civil Service Commission,

London, S. W.

(1) If a General Register Office certificate cannot be obtained, the instructions printed on the other side will show what evidence should be supplied. If evidence is already in the hands of the Commissioners, strike out "A certificate of my birth," and insert "Evidence is already in the possession of the Commissioners."

(2) The terms indicated must appear in the certificate, which must be given after personal examination, and bear date not earlier than 1st May 1893.

(3) Two testimonials must be sent bearing date not earlier than 1st May 1893. One of them should be given by an intimate acquaintance (not a relative) of not less then three or four years' standing; the other, if the candidate has recently left school, should be given by his late school master, or if he has had employment of any kind, by his late employer. If the candidate has been at any University, he shonld send a certificate of good conduct from his College tutor.

(4) This should be given on the form attached.

* See Note (*a*) on Regulations.

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EVIDENCE OF AGE TO BE REQUIRED FROM CANDIDATES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

I. Every Candidate born in the United Kingdom should produce a certificate from the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages and Deaths, or from one of his provincial Officers. This certificate may be obtained from the Registrar-General in London, Dublin or Edinburgh, or from the Superintendent Registrar of the District in which the birth took place.

II. A Candidate born of European parents in India may produce a certificate of baptism from the district in which he was baptised. When such certificates are not in the possession of the candidates an extract from the registers kept at the India Office will probably be obtainable.

III. A Candidate who is a Native of India must have his age and nationality certified by the Government of India, or of the Presidency or Province in which he may have resided.

[*No certificates except those issued under Notification of the Government of India, No.* 2252, *dated* 21*st August* 1888, *will be accepted for this competition.*]

Except as noted in paragraphs II and III, every Candidate is expected to produce a certificate of *birth*. The Civil Service Commissioners will not in ordinary cases accept a certificate of baptism, or other testimony, unless they are first satisfied that a certificate of birth cannot be procured.

Official certificates of birth may generally be obtained as follows :—

(*a*) *For persons born in England or Wales since* 30*th June* 1837.—From the Registrar-General, Somerset House, London, or from the Superintendent Registrar of the District in which the birth took place.

(*b*) *For persons born in Scotland since* 31*st December* 1854.—From the General Register Office, Edinburgh ; or from the Registrar of the parish or district in which the birth took place.

(*c*) *For persons born in Ireland since* 31*st December* 1863.—From the General Register Office, Dublin ; or from the Superintendent Registrar of the District in which the birth took place.

(*d*) *For persons of English, Scottish or Irish parentage born on board British ships since the dates mentioned in* (*a*), (*b*), *and* (*c*), *respectively.*—From the General Register Office, London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, according to parentage.

(*e*) *For persons born in India of European parents.*—From the India Office, London.

Any Candidate who cannot produce a certificate of birth from one of the authorities named should, if possible, procure a certificate of baptism, and should then apply to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, for further instructions.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

Open Competition of 1893.

SELECTION OF SUBJECTS TO BE FILLED UP AND RETURNED WITH THE FORM OF APPLICATION.

*** *Place your Initials against the Subjects which you select, and sign your name in the place indicated on the next page.*

INITIALS.		
....	English Composition.	
....	English History.	
....	English Literature.	
....	Greek.	
....	Latin.	
....	French.	
....	German.	
....	Mathematics.	
....	Advanced Mathematical Subjects.	
	Natural Science, *viz.* :—	
....	Elementary Chemistry and Elementary Physics	Only three of these may be taken up.
....	Higher Chemistry	
....	Higher Physics	
....	Geology	
....	Botany	
....	Zoology	
....	Animal Physiology	
....	Sanskrit.	
....	Arabic.	
....	Greek History.	
....	Roman History.	
....	General Modern History.	
....	Period ______________	
....	Political Economy and Economic History.	
....	Logic and Mental Philosophy.	
....	Moral Philosophy.	
....	Roman Law.	
....	English Law.	
....	Political Science.	

[OVER

In addition to the Written Examination there will be Oral Examinations in every subject except English Composition; and in each of the seven heads of Natural Science there will also be a Practical Examination.

The Oral Examinations in Modern Languages being intended as colloquial *tests, no marks will be given at them to Candidates who are not able to converse.*

Applications for leave to alter or add to the list of subjects named will not be entertained unless received on or before the 1st July 1893.

Any Candidate who wishes to decline *the Oral Examination or the Practical Examination in any of the subjects selected by him, should state this in the blank space below—*

Signature ____________________

Date ____________________

To the Secretary,

Civil Service Commission,

London, S. W.

No. 47.—The following list shows the names of selected candidates and the marks obtained by them in each subject at the recent examination for Clerkships in the Lower Division of the Secretariat Offices of the Government of India and the Departments directly attached thereto, and of the offices subordinate to the Government of Bengal:—

No.	Names of candidates in order of merit.	Date of birth.	English composition.	Précis-writing.	History (English and Indian).	Geography.	Elementary Mathematics.	Total.	Government under which the candidate is eligible for appointment.	Office in which the candidate elects to serve.
			100	100	50	50	50	350		
1	Prassana Kumar Bose ...	29th Feby. 1872 ...	76	75	43	46	45	285	Government of India	Home Department.
2	Ashutosh Bhattacharjee ...	— Decr. 1870 ...	74	70	45	42	48	279	Ditto ...	Office of the Accountant-General, Bengal, or Bengal Secretariat.
3	Apurba Prokash Mukerjee ...	— Septr. 1870...	98	70	37	39	30	274	Ditto ...	Any of the Secretariat offices.
4	Mati Lál Ganguli	— July 1874 ...	60	65	46	46	47	265	Ditto ...	Any of the Secretariat offices under the Government of India or Judicial, Political or Appointment Department of the Bengal Secretariat.
	Jyotish Chandra Ghosh ...	— Septr. 1870...	66	70	38	47	44	265	Ditto ...	Ditto.
6	Bepin Behary De	12th Jany. 1870 ...	57	60	47	46	50	260	Ditto ...	Home, Financial, or Military Department, or any other office.
7	Ashutosh Basu	23rd Jany. 1871 ...	70	65	40	39	44	258	Ditto ...	Any of the Secretariat offices.
	Ashutosh Mustofi	25th March 1876 ...	80	60	44	42	32	258	Ditto ...	Office of the Director-General of Telegraphs.
9	Debendra Narayan Sinha ...	25th Feby. 1872 ...	63	66	44	44	37	254	Government of Bengal	Office of the Accountant-General, Bengal.
10	Sarat Chandra Banerjee ...	13th Jany. 1872 ...	58	70	37	45	42	252	Ditto ...	Any of the Secretariat offices.
	Atul Chandra Gangopadhaya	20th Decr. 1873 ...	69	60	40	39	44	252	Ditto.	
12	Gosain Dás Dutta ...	25th Feby. 1871 ...	63	60	38	43	43	247	Government of India	Any of the Secretariat offices (Moving Branch).
13	Akshoy Kumar Mullick ...	8th Jany. 1870 ...	73	50	40	46	37	246	Government of Bengal.	
14	Ashutosh Nandy	22nd Jany. 1871...	58	60	47	41	39	245	Ditto ...	Any of the Secretariat offices.
	Nanda Lál Basu	13th Novr. 1874 ...	63	56	44	43	39	245	Ditto ...	Office of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
	Satish Chandra Banerjee ...	7th July 1870 ...	52	70	42	42	39	245	Ditto ...	Any of the Secretariat offices.
17	Jnanendra Náth Mukerjee ...	— Novr. 1870 ...	49	55	48	43	48	243	Ditto ...	Ditto.
18	Kunja Behary Guha ...	— Decr. 1870 ...	56	61	43	42	40	242	Ditto ...	Ditto.
19	Anunodoy Basu	30th Decr. 1873 ...	44	75	35	43	44	241	Ditto ...	Offices attached to the Bengal Secretariat.
20	Ashutosh Mitra	27th Augt. 1871 ...	64	65	42	33	36	240	Ditto ...	Any of the Secretariat offices.
21	Mela Rám	11th March 1872 ...	59	58	40	37	45	239	Government of India	Financial Department.
	Sholla Prosad Mukerjee ...	5th May 1872 ...	74	35	46	46	38	239	Government of Bengal	Any of the Secretariat offices.
23	A. B. E. Thomson ...	10th Feb. 1872 ...	72	43	45	40	35	235	Government of India	Public Works Department or Military Department or any other office.
24	Hem Sankar Sen	10th April 1869 ...	77	60	38	40	19	234	Government of Bengal	Judicial, Political, or Appointment Department of the Bengal Secretariat.
	Rajendra Náth Ghosh ...	— Septr. 1872...	69	48	43	35	39	234	Ditto ...	Bengal Secretariat or Office of the Board of Revenue.
	Charu Chandra Mukerjee ...	5th March 1871 ...	66	55	40	38	35	234	Ditto ...	Bengal Secretariat.

No.	Names of candidates in order of merit.	Date of birth.	English composition.	Précis-writing.	History (English and Indian).	Geography.	Elementary Mathematics.	Total.	Government under which the candidate is eligible for appointment.	Office in which the candidate elects to serve.
			100	100	50	50	50	350		
27	Prasanna Káli Ghosh ...	2nd Jany. 1870 ...	55	73	38	27	40	233	Government of Bengal	Any of the Secretariat offices.
	Debendra Chandra Basu ...	28th Novr. 1869...	56	75	33	33	36	233	Ditto.	
	Tarini Charan Kundu ...	—— Augt. 1869 ...	76	45	39	37	36	233	Ditto ...	Office of the Board of Revenue.
30	H. W. Cummins ...	2nd Septr. 1871...	79	66	40	29	18	232	Ditto ...	Judicial, Political or Appointment Department of the Government of Bengal.
31	Bishan Dás	—— Feby. 1873 ...	53	65	44	28	38	228	Government of India	Any of the Secretariat offices.
32	Pandit Shiva Prosad ...	31st July 1871 ...	55	80	31	29	31	226	Ditto ...	Any of the Secretariats, or the Office of the Commissary-General, E. C., Meerut.
	Kalidás Banerjee	—— Septr. 1869...	63	40	37	48	38	226	Government of Bengal	Any of the Secretariat offices.
34	Benode Behary Mukerjee ...	14th Novr. 1870...	52	73	34	32	34	225	Ditto ...	Bengal Secretariat.
35	C. C. Councell	29th June 1873 ...	81	55	29	22	37	224	Government of India	Office of the Accountant-General, Public Works Department.
36	Kripasankara	4th June 1869 ...	74	44	24	38	40	220	Ditto ...	Financial or Home Department.
37	Swami Atma Rám ...	11th Augt. 1870 ...	50	50	41	39	38	218	Ditto.	
	Mutsaddi Lál	28th Augt. 1870 ...	49	55	33	35	46	218	Ditto ...	Office of the Public Works Department (General Secretariat).

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," FEBRUARY 25, 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1891-92.

No. 39 I., dated Calcutta, the 21st February 1893.

OBSERVATIONS—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter No. 97 I., dated 10th January 1892, from the Government of the Punjab, forwarding the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for 1891-92, and Resolution by that Government reviewing the Report.

OBSERVATIONS.—The number of canals in operation in the Punjab remains unchanged at twelve. The Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal was partially opened to irrigation during the rabi crop, but no revenue was realized during 1891-92 as the rabi assessements did not fall due until 1892-93. As stated in paragraph 42 of the Chief Engineer's Report, the Sirsa Branch will for revenue purposes be treated as an integral portion of the Western Jumna Canal system and not as a separate canal.

2. The Capital outlay incurred during and up to the end of 1891-92 is shown in the following statement under the financial heads of account :—

	Number of Works.	During the year 1891-92.							Total direct and indirect to end of 1891-92.
		Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense account.	Total direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect charges.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MAJOR WORKS.									
Protective Irrigation Works (Account head 35) ...	1	8,459	1,848	— 72	— 236	9,999	259	10,258	36,13,753
Irrigation works not charged against Revenue (Account head 49) ...	*7	38,11,866	5,28,091	1,23,315	50,957	45,14,229	94,938	46,09,167	6,34,87,175
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.									
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept (Account head 43) ...	4	48,589	10,732	113	6,423	65,857	2,112	67,969	†19,44,654
TOTAL ...	12	38,68,914	5,40,671	1,23,356	57,144	45,90,085	97,309	46,87,394	6,90,45,582

* The Sirsa Branch being treated as a portion of the Western Jumna system.

† Includes Capital outlay on Madhopur Workshops.

3. The total outlay was nearly double that of 1890-91, and the bulk of it was incurred on the Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal, the Sirhind Canal and the Chenab Canal.

On the Sirsa Branch, which is partly in British territory and partly in the Patiála State, the outlay from Imperial Funds amounted to Rs. 5,98,158 and from funds contributed by the Patiála State to Rs. 2,83,818. The main channel was almost completed in the second or Patiála section and water was passed down to the 79th mile. The main lines of the two most important distributaries were finished and their branches were well advanced. At the same time good progress was made on the new works which have the object of enabling the Western Jumna Canal to carry the extra supply required for the Sirsa Branch.

On the Sirhind Canal there was an outlay from Imperial Funds of Rs. 3,44,560, principally on new distributaries towards the tails of the British Branches which are required to complete the irrigation system. Under contributions the outlay on works was Rs. 3,649, but there were credits under Tools and Plant and Suspense amounting to Rs. 19,556, so that the net result was a reduction of Capital outlay by Rs. 15,907.

On the Chenab Canal the Capital outlay was Rs. 35,57,362, mainly on the permanent headworks and the feeder channel which connects them with the original canal. The progress on these works was so good that a permanent supply was assured to the canal in January 1892, or two years earlier than was originally anticipated. The work on the distributaries was simultaneously pushed forward, and the colonization of the Government waste lands was started before the close of year.

4. The following statement shows the mileage of main canal and distributary in operation at the close of the year under review :—

	Completed.	
	Miles of canals.	Miles of distributaries.
Major Works.		
Protective Irrigation Works	22	140
Irrigation works not charged against Revenue	1,251	5,224
Minor Works.		
Of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	1,804	152
Of which only Revenue Accounts are kept	826	451
Total ...	3,903	5,967

The length of navigable channels was 386 miles. In addition to the above, in the Native States there are 223 miles of completed canal, of which 46 are navigable, and 1,940 miles of completed distributary.

During the year the length of canal has been increased by 68 miles and of distributary by 362 miles, all in British territory.

5. The financial results of the canals in operation, excluding the Native States' portion of the Sirhind Canal, are exhibited in the following statement:—

The Irrigation Revenue includes the collections on account of the Rabi season of 1890-91 and the Kharíf season of 1891-92:—

Canal.	Total direct and indirect capital outlay to end of 1891-92.	Gross Revenue Collected.			Working Expenses.			Net Revenue.	Percentage of net revenue on capital outlay.
		Irrigation Revenue.*	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MAJOR WORKS.									
35—Protective Irrigation Works—									
Swat River Canal	36,13,753	2,00,078	3,612	2,03,690	95,794	6,260	1,02,054	1,01,636	2·81
49—Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue—									
Western Jumna	1,12,42,228	13,76,781	1,32,448	15,09,229	4,80,026	28,405	5,08,431	10,00,798	8·9●
Bári Doáb	1,64,54,130	17,78,746	1,66,563	19,45,309	7,21,265	45,338	7,66,603	11,78,706	7·16
Sirhind	2,36,31.952	19,34,435	80,469	20,14,904	5,48,443	34,552	5,82,995	14,31,909	6·06
Chenab	92,60,515	1,02,678	1,366	1,04,044	1,07,232	2,909	1,10,141	—6,097	...
Lower Sohag and Para ...	7,01,620	55,675	3,568	59,243	79,478	4,721	84,199	—24,956	...
Sidhnai	9,64,547	2,03,489	1,082	2,04,571	91,944	5,571	97,515	1,07,056	11·10
Total Major Works, 1891-92 ...	6,58,68,745	56,51,882	3,89,108	60,40,990	21,24,182	1,27,756	22,51,938	37,89,052	5·75
Total for 1890-91 ...	6,18,47,738	54,93,450	3,36,990	58,30,440	20,42,154	1,31,532	21,73,686	36,56,754	5·91
MINOR WORKS.									
43—Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—									
Upper Sutlej	6,21,588	1,64,380	10,490	1,74,870	1,09,121	6,477	1,15,598	59,272	9·53
Lower Sutlej and Chenab ...	1,10,102	3,23,061	2,03,144	5,26,205	2,87,605	9,379	2,96,984	2,29,221	208·19
Indus Inundation	7,07,635	1,49,843	1,58,712	3,08,555	2,34,720	14,013	2,48,733	59,822	8·45
Shahpur Inundation ...	81,181	47,188	1,127	48,315	26,345	190	26,535	21,780	26·84
Total of Minor Works, 1891-92 ...	15,20,506	6,84,472	3,73,473	10,57,945	6,57,791	30,059	6,87,850	3,70,095	24·34
Total for 1890-91 ...	14,52,537	6,70,355	3,53,232	10,23,587	8,25,306	35,920	8,61,226	1,62,361	11·10
Works of which only Revenue Accounts are kept—									
Muzaffargarh, 1891-92 ...	...	2,61,542	1,61,390	4,22,932	2,27,540	6,207	2,33,747	1,89,185	...
Muzaffargarh, 1890-91 ...	...	2,57,657	1,37,945	3,95,602	1,95,641	5,941	2,01,582	1,94,020	...
GRAND TOTAL, 1891-92 ...	6,73,89,251	65,97,896	9,23,971	75,21,867	30,09,513	1,64,022	31,73,535	43,48,332	†6·17
GRAND TOTAL, 1890-91 ...	6,33,00.275	64,21,462	8,28,167	72,49,629	30,63,101	1,73,393	32,36,494	40,13,135	†6·3

* Refunds deducted from Revenue.

† These percentages of net Revenue on Capital outlay do not include Muzaffargarh Canal.

6. The net revenue for the whole Province is higher by Rs. 3,35,197 than it was in 1890-91, but the percentage on Capital outlay has fallen slightly owing to the large addition during the year to the Capital account of the canals.

The Major Works show an increase in net revenue of Rs. 1,32,298. There is a large increase on the Sirhind Canal, but all the other canals except the Sidhnai show a decrease.

The Swat River and Lower Sohag and Para Canals are the only Major Works which seem likely to fail in meeting the interest charges, and paragraph 3 of the Resolution by the Local Government shows that the necessity for improving the revenue from these canals is receiving due attention. A permanent supply having now been assured to the Chenab Canal, a rapid improvement in the returns from it may be expected.

The Minor Works show an increase in net revenue of Rs. 2,02,899, but this is partly due to the receipts from the Indus Canals being unduly raised this year by large arrears of collections. The condition of these canals, which have always been worked at a loss, is said (paragraph 7 of the Resolution) to be under the consideration of the Local Government.

7. The net revenue of the Major Works in operation exceeded the interest charges by Rs. 13,43,616, and at the close of the year the balance of net revenue over interest charges for all Major Works amounted to Rs. 224½ lakhs.

8. The area irrigated and the irrigation revenue assessed thereon during the year are shown in the following statement. The revenue assessed differs from that actually collected, because the revenue assessed on the Rabi crop of any one year is not collected until the following year:—

CANAL.	AREA IRRIGATED.		ASSESSMENT, 1891-92.								RATE PER ACRE IRRIGATED.	
	1891-92.	1890-91.	Water rates.	Occupier's rates.	Owner's rates.	Share of land revenue.	Sale proceeds of waste or other lands benefited.	Water-advantage rates.	Gross assessed revenue, excluding miscellaneous.	Assessment, 1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Swat River ...	99,350	88,875	2,49,845	...	...	...	...	...	2,49,845	2,22,924	2·51	2·51
Wetsern Jumna ...	335,350	388,505	...	8,89,600	3,66,014	...	...	...	12,55,614	14,50,580	3·71	3·73
Bari Doab ...	592,785	535,045	...	20,43,726	...	...	...	...	20,43,726	17,73,190	3·44	3·30
Sirhind ...	685,610	600,162	22,34,735	...	...	...	...	...	22,34,735	19,13,416	3·26	3·19
Chenab ...	35,524	52,390	...	79,294	...	...	1,115	...	80,409	97,586	2·26	1·86
Lower Sohag and Para...	56,908	38,604	63,694	...	...	...	...	...	63,694	52,777	1·12	1·36
Sidhnai ...	157,514	122,525	2,42,847	...	...	...	...	...	2,42,847	2,38,575	1·54	1·90
Upper Sutlej ...	185,374	137,851	...	17,914	...	1,64,221	...	17,113	1,99,248	1,47,087	1·07	1·07
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	368,683	346,220	...	173	...	3,22,917	...	...	3,23,090	3,24,819	0·87	0·94
Indus ...	217,890	218,280	...	...	...	1,49,853	...	...	1,49,853	1,55,643	0·69	0·71
Shahpur ...	28,292	21,313	56,355	...	...	...	...	...	56,355	47,545	1·99	2·23
Muzaffargarh ...	304,056	292,878	...	...	...	2,61,597	...	...	2,61,597	2,57,658	0·86	0·88
TOTAL ...	3,067,336	2,842,658	28,47,476	30,30,707	3,66,014	8,98,588	1,115	17,113	71,61,013	66,81,201	2·33	2·35

9. The expansion of the irrigated area noticed in previous reviews still continues, the increase in 1891-92 being 224,678 acres, of which 83,642 acres belong to Perennial and 141,036 acres to Inundation Canals. The progress during the past decade is very striking, the area having risen from 1,645,321 acres in 1881-82 to 3,067,336 acres in 1891-92: the area irrigated by Perennial Canals has increased by 161 per cent. during this period.

The rainfall was considerably below the average during both crops, and locusts caused much damage in the early part of the year.

The rate per acre for the whole Province has fallen slightly; it is higher than in 1890-91 on most of the Major Works and lower on all the Minor Works except one.

10. The areas of Kharíf and Rabi crop were as follow :—

	Kharíf, acres.	Rabi, acres.
Perennial Canals	572,657	1,175,962
Inundation „	600,027	718,690
TOTAL ...	1,172,684	1,894,652

Compared with the figures of last year, the area under Kharíf crops is smaller on both Perennial and Inundation Canals: this is mainly due to the ravages of locusts, the young crops having been eaten up as soon as they appeared above the ground. The area under Rabi crops is, on the other hand, by far the largest yet recorded on both descriptions of canal.

11. The areas of the principal crops cultivated during the last two years compare as follow :—

	1891-92. Acres.	1890-91. Acres.
Sugarcane	91,238	77,207
Rice	184,637	199,901
Jowár	157,146	160,232
Maize	114,879	102,891
Wheat	1,120,982	1,011,127
Cotton	188,072	273,300

The areas under sugarcane and wheat are the largest yet recorded. The area under rice fell-off somewhat owing to the cultivation of this crop having been discontinued in the low lands of the Hissar District, where the soil was becoming water-logged, and to the late commencement of the rainy season. The decrease in the area under cotton, which is very marked, is due to the locusts having attacked this crop more than any other.

The estimated value of irrigated crops is 895 lakhs of rupees.

12. Particulars of the discharge and duty of the perennial canals, and of the lowest volumes in the rivers from which they draw their supplies, will be found in the following statement. The river discharges are, with the exception of the Chenab, lower than those of last year, but are above the average. The duty of the Western Jumna Canal for the Rabi crop is very low owing to the demand for water having been slack, but the opening of the Sirsa Branch may be expected to create a steadier demand in future. The duty of the Chenab Canal for the same crop is not a true duty as water was not available early in the season, when it was required for sowings, though the completion of the weir gave a plentiful supply towards the close of the season :—

CANAL.	MINIMUM DISCHARGE OF RIVER.	MAXIMUM DISCHARGE OF CANAL AS DESIGNED.	MAXIMUM DISCHARGE OF CANAL DURING YEAR.	AVERAGE DISCHARGE AT HEAD.		ACRES IRRIGATED PER CUBIC FOOT OF AVERAGE DISCHARGE.	
				Kharíf.	Rabi.	Kharíf.	Rabi.
	Cubic feet per second.	Cubic feet per second.	Cubic feet per second.	Cubic feet per second.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Swat River	2,404	700	736	523	630	43	122
Western Jumna	2,892	2,800	3,741	2,630	2,013	70	75
Bári Doab	1,579	3,000	4,160	3,482	2,470	62	153
Sirhind	3,167	6,000	5,870	*2,856	3,048	44	183
Chenab	5,380	2,350	856	407	320	59	36

* Excluding Native States Branches.

13. The improvement in the proportion of the area actually irrigated from the Native States Branches of the Sirhind Canal to the area which would have been irrigated according to the standard of the British Branches, which was noticed in last year's review, has not been maintained. This proportion has fallen from 64 per cent. in 1890-91 to 58 per cent. in the year under review. The proportion for the Kharíf has altered but

little, and it is in the Rabi that the change is greatest. The Rabi season was very dry and the demand for water great: in such a season the superior organization on the British Branches naturally shows to greater advantage.

14. The following statement shows the working of the Native States Branches :—

State.		Capital outlay.	Gross revenue collected less refunds.	Working expenses.	Net Revenue.	Percentage on capital outlay.	Water rates assessed.	Area irrigated.	Water rate assessed per acre.	Working expenses per acre.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Patiála ...	...	1,14,52,312	6,48,384	3,29,563	3,18,821	2·78	6, 3,849	191,362	3·21	1·72
Nábha ...	...	12,44,863	68,391	39,672	28,719	2·30	68,738	20,455	3·36	1·94
Jínd ...	...	10,88,852	46,971	26,364	20,607	1·89	43,294	12,629	3·43	2·08
TOTAL 1891-92	...	1,37,86,027	7,63,746	3,95,599	3,68,147	2·67	7,25,881	224,446	3·23	1·76
TOTAL 1890-91	...	1,38,01,934	6,40,617	4,35,570	2,05,047	1·48	7,19,878	216,583	3·32	2·01

Compared with the previous year, these figures again show a satisfacto:y advance: the net revenue is better by over a lakh-and-a-half of rupees, and the precentage on Capital outlay is nearly doubled, while the working expenses are lower. The value of crops irrigated from the Native States Branches during the year is estimated at Rs. 57,46,388.

15. The working expenses of the different canals are shown below in detail :—

	Canals.	1891-92.					1890-91.
		Works.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Indirect charges.	Total.	TOTAL.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	MAJOR WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Perennial	35.—Protective Irrigation Works—						
	Swat River Canal ...	49,098	44,712	1,984	6,260	1,02,054	1,09,092
	49.—Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue—						
	Western Jumna Canal ...	2,72,268	1,99,901	7,857	28,405	5,08,431	5,86,853
	Bári Doáb Canal ...	3,99,795	3,13,806	7,664	45,338	7,66,603	6,05,419
	Sirhind Canal (British portion) ...	3,02,477	2,42,526	3,440	34,552	5,82,995	6,20,752
	Chenab Canal ...	83,137	20,779	3,316	2,909	1,10,141	93,023
	Lower Sohág and Para Canal ...	45,667	33,721	90	4,721	84,199	80,124
	Sidhnai Canal ...	52,018	39,794	132	5,571	97,515	78,423
	TOTAL MAJOR WORKS ...	12,04,460	8,95,239	24,483	1,27,756	22,51,938	21,73,686
	Per acre irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	1·15	1·19
	MINOR WORKS.						
Inundation	43.—Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—						
	Upper Sutlej Canals ...	62,166	46,265	690	6,477	1,15,598	1,17,456
	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals ...	2,20,300	66,303	1,002	9,379	2,96,984	4,01,821
	Indus Canals ...	1,56,908	74,582	3,230	14,013	2,48,733	3,03,320
	Shahpur Canals ...	24,424	1,355	566	190	26,535	38,629
	Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept—						
	Muzaffargarh Canals ...	1,81,683	45,213	644	6,207	2,33,747	2,01,582
	TOTAL MINOR WORKS ...	6,45,481	2,33,718	6,132	36,266	9,21,597	10,62,808
	Per acre irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	0·83	1·04

The total working expenses are lower by Rs. 62,959 than in 1890-91, but the decrease is entirely under Minor Works, the Major Works showing an increase of Rs. 78,252. Of the Major Works, the Bári Doáb Canal shows the largest increase, the reason for which is explained in paragraph 5 of the Resolution by the Local Government: it is remarked in connection with this explanation that the cost of all but minor extensions and improvements will in future be a charge against the open line Capital account. There is an aggregate increase of Rs. 26,746 under "Works" and "Tools and Plant," and an aggregate decrease of Rs. 89,705 under "Establishment" and "Indirect charges." The establishment and indirect charges against the revenue account vary inversely with the outlay against the Capital account, and this latter outlay was larger than usual during the year under review.

16. The following are the details of the charge for establishment :—

	Revenue management.	Maintenance.	Total.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Direction	27,718	26,873	54,591	4·84
Executive	6,23,679	2,54,503	8,78,182	77·78
Medical	...	7,144	7,144	0·63
Collection	1,87,932	...	1,87,932	16·65
Navigation	1,108	...	1,108	0·10
TOTAL ...	8,40,437	2,88,520	11,28,957	100·00

The share of "Direction" charged to Revenue is lower than in 1890-91, because of the larger Capital outlay, as explained above.

17. The working expenses on the major works formed 37·2 per cent. of the gross revenue realised, of which revenue management accounted for 12·1 per cent. and upkeep 25·1 per cent.

18. The following are some of the principal works charged against the Revenue account :—

On the Swat River Canal, a flour mill and the regrading of the distributaries.

On the Western Jumna Canal, a bridge over the Ganauli cut near Dádúpur, a pontoon bridge over the canal at Madilpur, and flour mills at Karnál.

On the Bári Doáb Canal, flour mills at Dháriwál and Raya, building weirs at three bridges on the Lahore Branch and collecting materials for heavy repairs to the first nineteen rapids on the main line, constructing five new minor distributaries, and remodelling five distributaries, raising the roadway of the Mádhopur under-sluices and repairing the floor, regrading the channel of the Lahore Branch, repairs to head and channel of Kirn Escape.

On the Sirhind Canal, the Máchiwára and Kumb drains in the Sutlej Khádir, re-building and raising the side walls of the Budki Super-passage, a lock from the main line into the combined branch, a flour mill on the Bhatinda Branch, a discharge run on the Abohar Branch, a drainage siphon under the Butána District Canal.

On the Lower Sohág and Pára Canal, extending the alternative head channel and widening the main canal channels.

On the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals, a supply channel for the Bakhtuwah Branch of the Gajju Hatta Canal.

19. The navigation receipts and charges are shown in the margin. The receipts from tollage on private boats amounted only to Rs. 5,717 on the Western Jumna and Rs. 2,708 on the Sirhind Canal. The main source of revenue is the tollage on rafts, and the rafting rates have lately been revised so as to encourage this traffic as far as possible.

	Receipts. Rs.	Charges. Rs.
Western Jumna Canal ...	80,090	7,794
Sirhind Canal (including Native States Branches) ...	10,899	9,804

20. The receipts on account of water-power amounted to Rs. 1,65,377 as compared with Rs. 1,49,083 in 1890-91.

As explained in paragraph 19 of last year's Review, the Miscellaneous Receipts on the Lower Sutlej and Chenab and the Muzaffargarh Canals include the value of the "Chher" labour and the contributions from the Zar-i-nágha funds.

On the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals, out of 664,301 labourers called out, only 425,537 were actually present, and the number of actual absentees, after allowing for 25,274, whose absence was sanctioned, was 213,490: the proportion of absentees was unusually large. Fines to the amount of Rs. 1,06,745 were inflicted for absence. The value of "Chher" labour was Rs. 1,46,282, and the contributions from the Zar-i-nágha fund amounted to Rs. 55,498: in both cases there is a considerable decrease from the figures of the previous year.

On the Muzaffargarh Canals the numbers of labourers were—Called out 464,054, present 401,016, absent with sanction 13,046, absent without sanction 49,992. Fines for absence amounted to Rs. 26,845.

The value of "Chher" labour was Rs. 1,03,516, and Rs. 16,207 were contributed from the Zar-i-nágha fund.

The Zar-i-nágha funds on both canals are in a sound condition, the credit balances at the close of the year under review being respectively Rs. 73,757 and Rs. 48,136.

21. The year opened with an unrealised demand of Rs. 1,13,500 on account of water-rate (after making the corrections detailed at the foot of statement III C) and closed with an unrealised balance of Rs. 66,504. The demands during the year, after deducting remissions, amounted to Rs. 50,18,653 and the collections to Rs. 50,65,649.

22. The report has not been submitted so punctually as usual, and did not reach the Government of India until the 13th January, or nearly two months after the prescribed date. It has, however, been very carefully prepared, and sets forth in a clear and interesting manner the results of another year of successful working.

The Government of India note with satisfaction the continuance of the good progress shown in previous years, and consider that Colonel Ottley and Messrs. Higham and MacLean, whose names are mentioned in paragraph 21 of the Local Government's Resolution, have well earned the encomiums passed on them by Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Review and of the Report, and the Resolution by the Punjab Government, be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Ordered also, that copies of the Review be forwarded to the Government of the Punjab for information and guidance, and that copies of this Review and of the Report and Resolution by the Punjab Government be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department noted in the margin, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma and Coorg.
The Residents at Hyderabad and Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor-General in Central India, Rájpútána and Balúchistán.

Ordered further, that this Review be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of this Review and of the Report and Resolution by the Punjab Government be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

F. J. HOME, *Colonel, R.E*,

Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED MARCH 4, 1893.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 3rd March 1893.

No. 298-*F*.—With reference to the Notification of this Department, No. 238-F., dated the 24th ultimo, Mr. Elliott assumed charge of the Office of Conservator of Forests, Punjab, on 27th February 1893.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

Calcutta, the 27th February 1893.

No. 823-*A*.—It is hereby notified that pending further orders the rate of exchange for the payment of furlough and absentee allowances in England and for the adjustment of family remittances to England in 1893-94 has been fixed at 1*s*. 4¾*d*. the rupee. That rate will not, however, be applied to remittances of those European Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the British Army the whole or part of whose pay is expressed in sterling and converted at the rate of exchange fixed annually for the adjustment of financial transactions between the British and Indian Governments.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 3rd March 1893.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 197.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. Warburton, C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, Punjab, Political Officer, Khaibar, is granted furlough in and out of India (p. a.) for two years under rule IX of the regulations of 1868 with effect from the date of quitting his station.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1893.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED MARCH 11, 1893.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Calcutta, the 8th March 1893.

No. 70.—The Reverend F. B. Sandberg, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 26th January 1893.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1893.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED MARCH 18, 1893.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

The 11th March 1893.

No. 1043-*A*.—It is hereby notified that the rate of exchange for the adjustment of financial transactions between the British and Indian Governments for the year 1893-94 has been fixed at 1*s.* 2¾*d.* the rupee. This Notification does not affect the orders regarding furlough and absentee allowances and family remittances contained in the Notification No. 823 A., dated 27th February 1893.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 17th March 1893.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 235.—Surgeon-Lieutenant H. M. Earle, Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, to be Medical Officer, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanáwar, sub. *pro tem., vice* Surgeon-Major G. M. J. Giles, M. B., F. R. C. S., who vacates that appointment. Dated 11th January 1893.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 246.—Surgeon-Lieutenant H. M. Earle, in medical charge, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanáwar, is granted leave in India (p. a.) for 30 days, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 14th March 1893.

No. 97.—The undermentioned Accountants, 1st Grade, who have been officiating as Deputy Examiners, are confirmed in the Superior Accounts Establishment in the rank of Deputy Examiner, Class II, with effect from the 1st March 1893 :—

* * * * * * * *

Mr. P. J. Creameor.

* * * * * * * *

No. 100.—The following reversions are ordered, with effect from the 23rd February 1893 :—

Names.	From	To
Ivens, T. E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.
* * *	* * * *	* * *

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1893.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED MARCH 25, 1893.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Calcutta, the 21st March 1893.

No. 323.—The services of Captain C. L. M. Rich, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Meean Meer, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the afternoon of the 28th February 1893, for employment as Officiating Assistant Judge Advocate-General, 4th Circle.

No. 326.—The services of Captain R. F. H. Anderson, Cantonment Magistrate, Umballa, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 1st March 1893, for employment as Officiating Assistant Judge Advocate-General, 6th Circle, Allahabad.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 24th March 1893.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 278.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel William Center, M. B., Civil Surgeon, Lahore, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 2nd April 1893, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 283.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Thomas Eaton Lander, Esquire, to be Captain, *vice* Maude, promoted.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 286.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant C. E. Gladstone, Unattached List, resigns his commission.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th March 1893.

No. 115.—Mr. F. F. Hensley, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Rájpútána and Central India, is posted to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1893.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED APRIL 1, 1893.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 30th March, 1893.

No. 461.—Under the provisions of Section 9 of the Statute 24 and 25 Vict. Cap. 67, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Simla in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

JUDICIAL.

The 29th March, 1893.

No. 360.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel A. K. Macpherson are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 29th March 1893.

No. 134.—Mr. S. Preston, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is permanently promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, with effect from the 1st April 1893.

Mr. J. I. R. Dempster, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank, with effect from the 1st April 1893.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1893.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED APRIL 8, 1893.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 30th March 1893.

No. 461.—Under the provisions of Section 9 of the Statute 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 67, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Simla in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 7th April 1893.

No. 396-*F.*—With reference to the Notification of this Department, No. 339-F., dated the 17th ultimo, Mr. C. Bagshawe, Conservator of Forests, 2nd Grade, is appointed to be Conservator of the Berar Forest Circle, with effect from the date on which he may relieve Mr. F. B. Dickinson of the charge of that Circle.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1893.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED APRIL 15, 1893.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th April 1893.

No. 15.—Whereas the Secretary of State for India in Council has, by Resolution in Council, declared the provisions of the 33rd of Vict., Chap. 3, Section 1, applicable to the districts of Hazára, Pesháwar, Kohát, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghàzi Khan ;

And whereas the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has proposed to the Governor-General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same ;

And whereas the Governor-General in Council has taken such draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of such draft, and the same has received the Governor-General's assent on the 30th day of March 1893 ;

In pursuance of the directions contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India.*

REGULATION No. VI OF 1893.

THE HAZARA FOREST REGULATION, 1893.

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A Regulation to provide for the preservation and management of Forests in the District of Hazára.

WHEREAS by the Forest Rules sanctioned by the Government of India on the 21st May 1855, and by the supplementary rules sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab on the 19th January 1857, the Government assumed to itself the right to conserve all trees and waste-land in the Hazára District;

And whereas, consequent on the increased demand for timber and fuel, and the necessity of making better arrangements for the said conservancy, and for the purpose of defining more exactly the matters in which that conservancy consists, Regulations II of 1873, V of 1874 and II of 1879, for the conservancy of trees and waste-land in the Hazára District, were duly enacted and received the assent of the Governor-General;

And whereas the entries regarding forests and waste-land made in the record-of-rights at the regular settlement of the Hazára District were made in accordance with the provisions of Regulation II of 1873;

And whereas it is now expedient to provide further for the preservation and management of trees and waste-land in the Hazára District;

It is hereby enacted as follows:

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Title, extent, commencement and repeal.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Hazára Forest Regulation, 1893.

(2). It applies to the whole of the Hazára District, with the exception—

(*a*) of the hereditary territory of the Nawáb of Amb; and

(*b*) of such iláqas and villages as the Local Government may exempt from its operation; and

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of April 1893.

(4) On and from that day the Hazára Forest Regulation, II of 1879, shall be repealed.

Definitions.

2. In this Regulation, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "Deputy Commissioner" means the Deputy Commissioner of the Hazára District, or any other officer who may be invested by the Local Government with all or any of the powers of a Deputy Commissioner under or for the purposes of this Regulation:

(2) "Forest-officer" means any officer of the Government Forest Department, or any person whom the Local Government may appoint by name, or as holding any office, to carry out the purposes of this Regulation:

(3) "Village Forest-officer" means any person entrusted by the Deputy Commissioner with any function or charge in the waste-land of villages:

(4) "estate," "village-officer," "land-owner" and "tenant" have the same meaning as in the Punjab Tenancy and Land Revenue Acts (XVI and XVII of 1887):

(5) "waste-land" includes all uncultivated hill-land, excepting public ways, grave-yards, sacred places, the banks and corners of fields, inhabited sites, with the land immediately attached to those sites, and fallow land:

Explanation.—Land is "fallow" within the meaning of this definition when it has been cultivated within three years before the commencement of this Regulation:

(6) "reserved forest" means land which was demarcated as reserved forest by the Settlement-officer at the first regular settlement of the Hazára District:

(7) "protected waste-land" means waste-land in respect of which an order prohibiting its cultivation has been passed under this Regulation:

(8) "forest-offence" means an offence punishable under this Regulation or under any rule made under this Regulation:

(9) "forest-produce" includes the following when found in a forest or in protected waste-land, namely:—minerals, surface-soil, trees, timber, grass, peat, canes, creepers, reeds, leaves, flowers, fruits, roots, bark, honey, wax, lac, gum, resin and varnish: and

(10) "timber" includes trees and bamboos fallen or felled, and all wood whether cut up and fashioned or not.

CHAPTER II.

RESERVED FORESTS.

Management of reserved forests.

3. The management of reserved forests is vested in the Forest-officers.

Rights in reserved forests.

4. (1). Subject only to the rights defined and recorded at the regular settlement of the Hazára District, and to the payment to the village-land-owners of the seigniorage-fees as provided in Section 25, the reserved forests shall be deemed to be the property of the Government, and the forest-income accruing from them shall be credited to the Government as forest revenue.

(2). No right or privilege in a reserved forest, and no produce obtained by its exercise, shall be alienated by sale, lease or otherwise except to the Government, unless such alienation is expressly permitted in the order defining and recording such right or privilege:

Provided that when any such right or privilege is annexed to any land, it may be sold or otherwise alienated along with such land.

(3). No right of any description shall be acquired in or over a reserved forest except by succession or under a grant or contract in writing made by or on behalf of the Government, or by or on behalf of some person in whom such right was vested under Regulation II of 1873.

(4). Nothing in this section shall affect any right recorded at settlement.

Demarcation.

5. Whenever the limits of any reserved forest are not sufficiently indicated by natural marks or other existing boundaries, they shall be demarcated by permanent and conspicuous marks; and the limits of tracts assigned for the exercise of recorded rights (where such exist) within the reserved forest shall also be conspicuously demarcated.

Acts prohibited.

6. (1). The following acts are prohibited in reserved forests:—

(*a*) the setting fire to the forest or the carrying or kindling of any fire in the forest;

(*b*) the grazing or driving of cattle;

(*c*) the cutting, lopping, tapping or burning of any tree or shrub, the stripping of the bark or leaves of any tree or shrub, and the causing of damage by negligent felling of trees or cutting or drawing of timber;

(*d*) the quarrying of stone, the burning of lime or charcoal, and the collection or removal of any forest-produce;

(*e*) the clearing or breaking up of land for cultivation or any other purpose;

(*f*) the erection of any building or the making of any enclosure;

(*g*) the entry into fenced enclosures;

(*h*) shooting or fishing in contravention of any rules which the Local Government may prescribe.

(2). Nothing in this section shall prevent any act done by permission in writing of the officer in charge of the forest, or the exercise of any right recorded at settlement, or acquired by grant or contract made by or on behalf of the Local Government.

Penalty for acts in contravention of prohibition under section 6.

7. Every person who is guilty of an offence by committing or abetting any of the acts prohibited by the last foregoing section shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both, and shall, in addition thereto, be liable to pay such compensation for damage done to the forest as the convicting Magistrate may direct.

Forfeiture of implements, cattle and conveyances.

8. The penalty provided in the last foregoing section may, in the discretion of the adjudicating Magistrate, be accompanied by the forfeiture of all implements, cattle or conveyances used in the commission or furtherance of the offence adjudicated; and all forest-produce illicitly obtained shall be restored to the Government Forest Department.

Power to declare forest no longer reserved.

9. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that, from a date to be fixed by such notification, any reserved forest or portion thereof shall cease to be a reserved forest. From the date so fixed, such forest or portion shall cease to be reserved; but the rights (if any) which have been extinguished therein shall not revive in consequence of such cessation.

CHAPTER III.

WASTE-LANDS OF VILLAGES.

Rights in waste-lands.

10. (1). Subject to the rights and power of the Government in respect to seigniorage and forest-conservancy as defined in this Regulation or in rules which may be made under it hereafter by the Local Government, and subject also to the claims of right-holders not being owners of the soil, all village-waste-lands are the property of the land-owners of the village in whose boundaries they are included; and all such land-owners are entitled to use free of charge for their own domestic and agricultural requirements any trees and forest-produce produced in the waste-lands of their village. But such land-owners shall have no right or power to sell any trees or brushwood growing in such lands except with the permission and through the agency of the Deputy Commissioner or other officer authorized by the Government, and all such sales shall be subject to payment to the Government of the seigniorage-fees as provided by section 25.

(2). The claims of right-holders other than land-owners of the village shall be recognised to the extent defined and recorded at settlement, or in case of doubt or dispute to the extent which may hereafter be defined by the Deputy Commissioner with the sanction of the Local Government, and the exercise of such rights shall be subject to the provisions of this Regulation and of such rules as may be made under it by the Local Government.

(3). All deodár trees in the Kagan ilaqa shall be deemed to be the property of the Government, and nothing in this section shall be held to affect the right of the Government thereto.

Power to protect waste-lands.

11. (1). Whenever it appears to be necessary to prohibit the breaking up for cultivation of waste-land or its occupation as sites for sheds or buildings in order to the better protection of—

(*a*) the crests and slopes immediately below the crests of hills within the limits of tree-vegetation,

(*b*) catchment-basins of streams, torrents or ravines,

(*c*) the banks and beds of rivers, streams, torrents and ravines,

(*d*) steep slopes,

(*e*) waste-lands which, though not situated in any of the above positions, are nevertheless of such value or utility for the supply of forest-produce, or otherwise that their breaking up or occupation would in the judgment of the Deputy Commissioner be unadvisable,

the Deputy Commissioner may issue orders prohibiting the breaking up or occupation of such waste-land, and defining the area to which such prohibition shall extend, and may cause the limits of such area to be shown on the village-map and to be demarcated on the ground with boundary-marks so far as may be necessary.

(2). All orders passed under section 8 of Regulation II of 1879 for the maintenance of waste-lands as village-forests shall be deemed to be orders passed under this section.

(3). No such order as is referred to in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall be cancelled by the Deputy Commissioner without the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, but the Deputy Commissioner may from time to time revise such orders by altering the boundary of the protected land so as to exclude any particular plot the protection of which may appear to be unnecessary, or by permitting the cultivation of any particular plot on condition of the erection of retaining walls sufficient to ensure its stability.

Power to protect trees in protected waste-lands.

12. Should it appear necessary in order to guard more securely against erosion or the formation or extension of ravines or landslips, the Deputy Commissioner may issue special orders forbidding, otherwise than with the permission in writing of the Forest-officer, the felling, lopping, barking, boring, girdling or otherwise injuring of trees or brushwood standing or growing on land protected under the last foregoing section and coming within any of the first four classes of land described in sub-section (1) of that section.

Power to set apart waste-land for growth of trees.

13. (1). Should the Deputy Commissioner be of opinion that in any estate there is no supply of timber or fuel adequate for the present and prospective wants of the residents, he may issue orders directing that an area of waste-land not exceeding one-tenth of the whole area of the estate be set apart in a convenient and suitable position, and may record a proceeding providing—

(*a*) for the strict forest-management of this area;

(*b*) for the enjoyment of its produce by the residents of the estate and any other right-holders, and for the due regulation of that enjoyment;

(*c*) for the recovery of costs of management of the area from the said residents and right-holders.

(2). No compensation shall be claimable by the land-owners or other right-holders of such land in respect of any orders passed under this section.

(3). No order passed under this section shall effect the areas mentioned or referred to in section 11, sub-section (1), so as to cause them to be closed to grazing before the first day of January 1894.

Power of Deputy Commissioner to set apart waste-land for growth of trees on application of land-owners.

14. If in any case such proportion of the land-owners of the state as pay not less than two-thirds of the land-revenue due thereon make an application to the Deputy Commissioner requesting that a stated area of waste-land owned in common by them be set apart for the growth of trees, the Deputy Commissioner shall have power to proceed in respect of that area as provided in the last foregoing section.

Provision for cases of danger from landslips, erosions, etc.

15. If in any case the head or banks of any stream should be in course of being dangerously eroded, or there should be imminent danger of the formation of ravines or the occurrence of landslips, the Deputy Commissioner may proceed with respect to such waste-land as it may be necessary to protect against such danger in the manner provided in sub-section (1) of section 13, and the provisions of sub-section (2) of that section shall apply to such proceedings.

Appointment of Village-forest-officer.

16. (1). The Deputy Commissioner may appoint Village-forest-officers to manage the forestry of village-waste, whether protected under section 11 or not, and may issue general or special management orders to such officers for the prohibition of the barking, boring, girdling or otherwise injuring of trees or brushwood, and for the regulation of the felling or lopping of trees or brushwood in such waste for village-requirements. Until such Village-forest-officers are appointed no trees shall be felled without the permission in writing of the Deputy Commissioner or a Forest-officer.

(2). If in any case such waste is not managed in accordance with orders issued under sub-section (1), the Deputy Commissioner may direct that no trees be felled in the waste without the previous permission in writing of such officials of the Revenue and Forest Departments as may be authorized by him in this behalf.

17. (1). The Deputy Commissioner may issue special orders in writing permitting the firing of any waste-lands, whether protected under section 11 or not, within such limits and subject to such conditions as he may think fit.

Power to control firing waste-lands.

(2). The firing of waste-lands except with such permission, and the negligently allowing fire to extend thereto, are forbidden.

18. A copy of every order issued by the Deputy Commissioner under this chapter shall be furnished to the Village-forest-officer where such officer has been appointed, and shall be put up in a public place in the village concerned. A copy shall also be furnished to the patwari for record in the annual record of the estate.

Copies of orders under this chapter to be furnished to persons concerned.

19. Every Village-officer and Village-forest-officer shall be bound to report to the Tahsíldár or such other officer as the Deputy Commissioner may direct any breaking up of waste-land protected under section 11 and any breach of any order passed under this chapter.

Village and Village-forest-officers to give information of acts contrary to the above prohibitions.

20. The Deputy Commissioner may cause to be summarily ejected any person cultivating land in contravention of an order passed under section 11, 13, 14 or 15, and may direct that any building erected or crop grown on such land in contravention of such order be confiscated.

Treatment of illicit cultivation.

21. The cost of management of any waste-land, and of the demarcation of any waste-land directed by the Deputy Commissioner to be demarcated in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, may be recovered from all land-owners, or from all land-owners and right-holders, concerned as an arrear of land-revenue.

Cost of management.

22. Every person who commits any of the following offences, namely:—

Offences in village-waste.

(i) breaks up or occupies or, being the owner of the land, permits the breaking up or occupation of, any waste-land protected under section 11;

(ii) fells, lops, barks, bores, girdles or otherwise injures any tree in protected waste-land contrary to any special order issued under section 12;

(iii) makes use of any waste-land, or any tree growing or standing thereon, contrary to any order passed under section 13, 14 or 15;

(iv) sells any tree or brushwood, the produce of village waste-land, without permission, or fells, lops, barks, bores, girdles or otherwise injures any such tree or brushwood contrary to any general or special management orders issued under section 16, or before Village-forest-officers have been appointed fells any tree without the permission in writing of the Deputy Commissioner or a Forest-officer;

(v) sets fire to any village-waste otherwise than as permitted by an order passed under section 17 or negligently permits any fire to extend threto;

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

CHAPTER IV.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

23. The Deputy Commissioner may issue general or special orders forbidding the felling of or injury to any kinds of trees growing in groves near villages, along roads, at burying-places or *ziarats*, or near springs and streams.

Protection of groves.

24. (1). In the case of existing cultivation in dangerous positions on hill sides the Deputy Commissioner may require the owner of the land so cultivated to protect it by a retaining wall or to take such other precaution to ensure the stability of the soil as he may deem necessary.

Provision for preserving stability of land already lawfully cultivated in dangerous positions.

(2). Should the owner fail to comply with the requisition within a reasonable time and also persist in cultivating the land, the Deputy Commissioner may summarily eject him from so much of the land as may be in danger, and deal with it in accordance with the provisions of section 15.

Seigniorage-fees.

25. (1). In the case of (*a*) trees felled and (*b*) fuel supplied for kilns from reserved forests, the Forest-officer will credit to the Government as forest-revenue the full price realized by the sale of the same, and, on the other hand, will debit the Government with and pay to the land-owners of the village the seigniorage-fees due according to the list of seigniorage-fees in force for the time being. Similarly, in the case of (*a*) trees sold and (*b*) fuel sold for kilns from village-waste-lands, the Deputy Commissioner and any Forest-officer authorized by rule under this Regulation to permit and carry out such sales will credit to the Government as forest-revenue the seigniorage-fees, and will pay the balance of the price realized to the land-owners of the village.

(2). The list of seigniorage-fees in force at the commencement of this Regulation is hereby maintained.

(3). With the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Local Government may, with due reference to average actual prices realizable for timber or fuel, revise the rates of fees in such list and may add trees to it or exclude trees from it.

(4). The fees may be uniform throughout the district, or varied in different parts thereof, but shall not exceed in any case a fair estimate of half the average actual prices realizable in the district or part thereof concerned.

(5). Whenever the list of seigniorage-fees has been revised, the Local Government shall publish a notification in the official Gazette which shall set forth the rates of seigniorage-fees payable, the circumstances under which any trees have been exempted from charge, and such other matters connected with seigniorage-payments as the Local Government may see fit to regulate.

Liability to assist in preventing forest-offences and fires.

26. (1). Every person having rights in a reserved forest or owning land or having rights in land adjacent to a reserved forest or to village-waste, and every person employed in a reserved forest by the Government, or in waste adjacent to a reserved forest by the owners of the waste, shall be bound to furnish without unnecessary delay to the nearest Revenue-officer, Forest-officer, Village-forest-officer or Police-officer any information he may possess respecting the commission of, or intention to commit, any forest-offence; and shall further be bound to use his best endeavours—

(*a*) to extinguish any fire occurring in any reserved forest or in any village-waste-land adjacent thereto ;

(*b*) to prevent fire from spreading thereto ;

(*c*) to prevent the commission of any forest-offence therein ;

(*d*) when there is reason to believe that a forest-offence has been committed therein, to discover and arrest the offender.

(2). All contractors and other persons employed by them in any reserved forest or village-waste-land, and all persons holding any permit or lease therein, shall be bound in the same way as regards the lands in which their employment or permit or lease subsists.

(3). Every person who neglects any duty imposed on him by this section shall on conviction before a Magistrate be punishable with fine which may amount to one hundred rupees, and in default of payment may be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

In case of a second conviction, imprisonment not exceeding six months may be awarded in addition to the above penalty.

Burning of forests; joint and several liabilities of villagers.

27. (1). In cases of illicit firing of reserved forests or village-waste-lands, or in any case in which it may appear that any community of villagers, land-owners or occupants of land, or any section of such community, has neglected to render reasonable assistance in the prevention and prosecution of any forest-offence, it shall be lawful for the Deputy Commissioner to impose a fine on such community or section in whose vicinity the firing has occurred or by whom such default has been made. Such fine shall not exceed double the land-revenue for one year payable by the community or section convicted, but in addition to such fine every such conviction may, at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner, carry with it the forfeiture to the Government of the whole or any part of the seigniorage-fees or price of timber due at the time to the convicted persons under section 25.

(2). The Deputy Commissioner may in his discretion summon only the representatives of such community or section to answer to the offence or the neglect charged, and in imposing such fine the Deputy Commissioner may direct in what manner it shall be levied from the community or section as a whole.

28. In cases of repeated illicit firing of any reserved forest or protected waste-land, it shall be lawful for the Deputy Commissioner (whether or not any punishment has been inflicted under section 7, 22 or 27) to direct that such part of the lands burnt, the use of which is not in his opinion absolutely required for the grazing of the flocks and herds of the land-owners and other right-holders of the village, shall be closed against grazing and wood-cutting for two years, or such longer time as may be necessary to restore the land to the condition in which it was before the burning.

Power to close lands burnt against all user till restored.

29. In all cases of illicit cultivation in any reserved forest or protected waste-land (whether or not any punishment has been inflicted under section 22), the Deputy Commissioner may enclose the land so cultivated, and may suspend the exercise in such land of all rights therein for two years, or for such longer time as may be necessary to reproduce any trees, brushwood or turf that may have been destroyed in order to its cultivation.

Illicit cultivation; similar power.

Power of Local Government to issue rules for floating timber and levying fees.

30. The Local Government may make rules to regulate—

(*a*) the import of timber or of any forest-produce into the Hazara District;

(*b*) the transport of timber or of any forest-produce by land or by rivers and streams within the district, the custody thereof during transit, the levy of fees in respect of timber or of any forest-produce transported;

(*c*) the collection and disposal of waif and unowned timber or of any forest-produce; and

(*d*) the use of property-marks for timber and the registration of such marks;

and may prescribe as penalty for the infringement of such rules imprisonment which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both.

Penalty for counterfeiting or defacing marks on trees and timber and for altering boundary-marks.
XLV of 1860.

31. Whoever, with intent to cause damage or injury to the public or to any person, or to cause wrongful gain as defined in the Indian Penal Code:—

(*a*) knowingly counterfeits upon any timber or standing tree a mark used by Forest-officers to indicate that such timber or tree is the property of the Government or of some person, or that it may lawfully be cut or removed by some person; or

(*b*) alters, defaces or obliterates any such mark placed on a tree or on timber by or under the authority of a Forest-officer; or

(*c*) alters, moves, destroys or defaces any boundary-mark of any forest or waste-land to which the provisions of this Regulation are applied;

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Drift, stranded, irregularly-marked and unmarked timber.

32. (1). All timber found adrift, beached, stranded or sunk,

all timber bearing marks which have not been registered in accordance with any rules which the Local Government may have issued,

all timber on which the marks have been altered, defaced or obliterated, and,

in such areas as the Local Government may by notification in the official Gazette direct, all unmarked timber,

shall be deemed to be the property of the Government unless and until some person establishes his right and title thereto.

(2). Such timber may be collected by any Forest-officer and be brought to any depôt appointed for its reception. Due public notice shall be given from time to time of such collection, and any person claiming such timber shall be required to present a written statement of such claim within two months from the date of such notice.

(3). The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any forest-produce while at a depôt or while detained elsewhere for the purposes of this Regulation; and no Forest-officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage unless he has caused such loss or damage negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

33. The Local Government may direct the levy of a duty in such manner, at such places and at such rates *ad valorem*, or otherwise, as it may prescribe by notification in the official Gazette, on all timber produced in the Hazára District or brought into that district from beyond the frontier or elsewhere.

Power to impose duty on timber.

Cattle trespass.

I of 1871.

34. (1). Cattle-trespassing in a reserved forest, or in any waste-land protected or set apart under section 11, 13, 14 or 15 which has been lawfully closed to grazing, shall be deemed to be cattle doing damage to a public plantation within the meaning of section 11 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, and may be seized and impounded as such by any Forest or Village-forest or Police-officer.

(2). The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that, in lieu of the fines fixed by section 12 of the said Act, there shall be levied for each head of cattle impounded under sub-section (1) such fines as it may think fit, not exceeding the following, that is to say:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For each buffalo or camel	2	0	0
For each horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow or heifer	1	0	0
For each calf, ass, pig, ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat, or kid	0	8	0

Provided that—

(a) when cultivation closely adjoins the boundary of a forest, no cattle straying from such cultivation or its neighbourhood shall be liable to seizure under this section unless the forest in that part adjoining the said cultivation has been clearly demarcated; and

(b) no cattle shall be liable to seizure which are being lawfully driven along a road or track on which a right of way exists, even though they stray from such road or track, so long as the driver has used reasonable care and diligence to prevent his cattle from so straying and to drive back such as stray.

Power of arrest.

35. Any Revenue, Police, Forest or Village-forest-officer may arrest without a warrant any person committing within his sight an offence punishable under this Regulation. The person so arrested shall be taken to the nearest Magistrate or police-station, there to be released on bail or personal recognizance pending the trial of the case.

Power of seizure of forest-produce unlawfully removed.

36. Any Revenue, Police or Forest-officer may seize—

(a) any forest-produce which he has reason to believe has been obtained, or is being transported, contrary to any provision of this Regulation, or of the rules or orders issued under it; and

(b) any tools or carriage used in the commission of any offence against such Regulation, rules of orders.

Such seizure shall be reported forthwith to the nearest Magistrate having jurisdiction in respect of such offence.

Power to compound offences.

37. (1). The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, empower a Forest-officer by name, or as holding an office,—

(a) to accept from any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed any forest-offence, other than an offence specified in section 31 or section 45, a sum of money by way of compensation for the offence which such person is suspected to have committed; and,

(b) when any property has been seized as liable to confiscation, to release the same on payment of the value thereof as estimated by such officer.

(2). On the payment of such sum of money, or such value, or both, as the case may be, to such officer, the suspected person, if in custody, shall be discharged, the property, if any, seized shall be released, and no further proceedings shall be taken against such person or property.

(3). No Forest-officer shall be empowered under this section unless he is of a rank not inferior to that of ranger, and is in receipt of a monthly salary amounting to at least one hundred rupees; and the sum of money accepted as compensation under sub-section (1), clause (a), shall in no case exceed the sum of fifty rupees.

Recovery of money due to the Government.

38. All money payable to the Government under this Regulation, or under any rule made under this Regulation, or on account of the price of any forest-produce or of expenses connected with any act done in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation or the rules made under it in respect of such produce, may, if not paid when due, be recovered under the law for the time being in force as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

Jurisdiction.

39. (1). No Civil Court shall exercise jurisdiction over any of the following matters, namely:—

(*a*) any matter provided for in sections 3 to 21 (both inclusive) or in section 24;

(*b*) any matter provided for in section 28 or 29.

(2). In the matters referred to in sub-section (1), jurisdiction shall rest with the Revenue-officers only, and all proceedings shall be governed by the procedure prescribed by law for the time being in force for the regulation of such proceedings.

XVI of 1887.

(3). Every order passed by a Revenue-officer in exercise of the above jurisdiction shall be subject to such rights of appeal and powers of review and revision as are provided in sections 80 to 84 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887.

Procedure.

X of 1882.

40. (1). All proceedings relating to offences and criminal liabilities under this Regulation shall (except as herein otherwise provided by section 27) be governed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

(2). Except where there is anything to the contrary in this Regulation, the District Magistrate or any Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government may summarily try any forest-offence punishable only with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both.

Conferment on Forest-officers of powers of Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Collector.

XVII of 1887.

41. The Local Government may invest any Forest-officer by name, or as holding any office, with all or any of the powers of a Deputy Commissioner under this Regulation, and with all or any of the powers with which an Assistant Collector may be invested under the provisions of the Punjab Land-revenue Act, 1887.

Conferment on Forest-officers of certain other powers.

42. (1). The Local Government may invest any Forest-officer by name, or as holding any office, with all or any of the following powers, that is to say:

(*a*) power to enter upon any land and to survey, demarcate and make a map of the same;

(*b*) the powers of a Civil Court to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents;

(*c*) power to issue a search-warrant under the Code of Criminal Procedure 1882; (X of 1882.)

(*d*) power to hold enquiry into forest-offences, and, in the course of such enquiry to receive and record evidence.

(2). Any evidence recorded under clause (*d*) of sub-section (1) shall be admissible in any subsequent trial before a Magistrate, provided that it has been taken in the presence of the accused person, and that he has had an opportunity of cross-examining the witness.

Forest-officers deemed public servants.

XLV of 1860.

43. All Forest-officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Indemnity for acts done in good faith.

44. No suit shall lie against any public servant for anything done by him in good faith under this Regulation.

Punishment for wrongful seizure.

45. Any Forest-officer or Police-officer who vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes any property on pretence of seizing property liable to confiscation under this Regulation shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Forest-officers not to trade.

46. Except with the permission in writing of the Local Government, no Forest-officer shall, as principal or agent, trade in timber or any forest-produce or be or become interested in any lease of any forest or in any contract for working any forest, whether in British or foreign territory.

47. The Local Government may, subject to the provisions of this Regulation, make rules—

Additional power to make rules.

(*a*) to prescribe and limit the powers and duties of any Forest-officer under this Regulation;

(*b*) to regulate the rewards to be paid to officers and informers out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations under this Regulation;

(*c*) for the preservation, reproduction and disposal of trees and timber growing on village-waste-lands; and,

(*d*) generally, to carry out the provisions of this Regulation.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 14th April 1893.

No. 496.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to withdraw from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the said Act the lands ceded to the British Government by the Baháwalpur State, which are occupied by the North-Western Railway, and lie between the stations of Baháwalpur and Walhar: provided nevertheless that no person who shall refuse or neglect to comply with the regulations or rules of the Railway for the time being in force regarding the custody of arms while in passenger trains shall be entitled to the benefit of this exemption.

MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 4th April 1893.

* * * * *

No. 183.—Surgeon-Major S. H. Browne, M.D., Principal of the Lahore Medical College, is appointed to officiate as Surgeon Superintendent, Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, during the absence on special leave of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. Crombie, or until further orders.

No. 187.—With effect from the date of assuming charge, Surgeon-Major F. F. Perry, Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Lahore, is appointed to officiate as Principal of that College during the absence of Surgeon-Major S. H. Browne, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 13th April 1893.

No. 422.—Under the provisions of Section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, XVIII of 1884, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. F. D'Olbert Bullock, Indian Civil Service, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, during the absence on furlough of Mr. H. T. Rivaz, or until further orders.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

☞ PLEASE substitute for corresponding page of Part, II. of *Punjab Government Gazette* dated 20th April 1893.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT PRESS:

The 27th April 1893.

sty's approval :

*

o be Surgeon-

*

John Adams Cunningham, M.D.

* * * * *

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 12th April 1893.

No. 141.—Mr. H. A. S. Fenner, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to that Government, with effect from the 9th April 1893, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. L. Marshall, C.I.E., R.E., or until further orders.

Mr. J. E. Hilton, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 7th April 1893, *vice* Mr. Fenner.

These officers while so officiating will hold the rank of Officiating Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, and Officiating Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, respectively.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1893.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED APRIL 29, 1893.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 26th April 1893.

No. 119.—The services of the Reverend A. H. Finn, Chaplain of Dagshai, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma, with effect from the 13th May 1893, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

No. 120.—The services of the Reverend W. G. Burroughs, a Junior Chaplain on the Burma Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he may receive charge from the Reverend A. H. Finn at Dagshai.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th April 1893.

No. 1054 *F.*—The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government for employment in Kurram, with effect from the date of their joining their appointments :—

Captain E. W. S. K. Maconchy, D. S. O., 4th Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant G. O. Roos-Keppel, Royal Scots Fusiliers.

The 27th April 1893.

No. 1431 *I.*—Whereas a capital sentence is occasionally passed by a British Court exercising in or with respect to territory beyond the limits of British India jurisdiction which the Governor-General in Council has in such territory ;

And whereas there may be in such territory no secure place for the confinement of a prisoner under sentence of death or no suitable appliances for his execution in a decent and humane manner;

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct as follows :

1. When any person is sentenced to death by a British Court in the exercise of such jurisdiction as is referred to in the first paragraph of the preamble to this notification and, in the opinion of the Court, such sentence should for any such reason as is referred to in the second paragraph of the said preamble be executed in British India, the Court shall issue its warrant for such execution to the Superintendent or keeper of a jail in British India, and shall in such warrant prescribe, as nearly as may be, the place in British India where such superintendent or keeper is to cause the execution to be carried out.

2. The jail in British India to which the Court may send its warrant under the provisions of this notification shall be such as the Governor-General in Council, or a Local Government authorised by him in this behalf, may be general or special order direct.

3. Every warrant for the execution of a sentence of death to be issued by a Court under the provisions of this notification shall be in the form set forth in the schedule hereto annexed.

SCHEDULE.

FORM OF WARRANT.

To the Superintendent or Keeper of the Jail at in British India.

Whereas at a trial held on the day of , 189 , at (*name of place*), in (*name of territory*), before me, A. B. (*name of Judge*), being the presiding officer of a British Court exercising in (*or* with respect to) territory beyond the limits of British India jurisdiction which the Governor-General in Council has in such territory, C. D. (*name of prisoner*) was duly convicted of the offence of culpable homicide amounting to murder and sentenced to suffer death [*and the said sentence has been confirmed by E. F. (*name of authority*)] ;

And whereas there is in (*name of territory*) no secure place for the confinement of a prisoner under sentence of death (*or* no suitable appliances for the execution of a person under sentence of death in a decent and humane manner) ;

And whereas this Court is of opinion that for the reasons aforesaid the said sentence should be executed in British India;

This is to authorise and require you, the said superintendent (*or* keeper), being a superintendent (*or* keeper) of a jail specified in an order under section 2 of Act No. V of 1893 passed by the Governor-General of India in Council, to receive the said C. D. (*prisoner's name*) into your custody in the said jail, together with this warrant, and there him safely to keep until the time hereinafter appointed, and then to carry the said sentence into execution by causing the said C. D. (*prisoner's name*) to be hanged by the neck until he be dead, at (*time and place of execution*), and to return this warrant to this Court with an endorsement certifying that the sentence has been executed.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 189 .

(*Seal.*)

(*Signature.*)

* To be omitted when sentence does not require confirmation.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 28th April 1893.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 385.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India :

* * * * * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Bartholomew, General List, Cavalry, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade, Punjab, (m. c.) for six months.

* * * * * * * *

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd April 1893.

No. 163.—With reference to Punjab Government Notification No. 327, dated 20th March 1893, Mr. E. P. Henderson, C. S., Barrister-at-Law, Government Advocate, Punjab, is placed on special duty with the Government of India in the Public Works Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th February 1893.

No. 164.—The services of Lieutenant A. E. Panet, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 25th April 1893.

No. 166.—Mr. P. J. Creameor, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, to that of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras.

The 28th April 1893.

No. 177.—Mr. T. Higham, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to that Government in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Ottley, C. I. E., R. E., or until further orders.

Mr. A. G. W. Reid, C. M. G., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, *vice* Mr. T. Higham.

TELEGRAPHS.

No. 62-T. E., dated 22nd April 1893.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Retransfer to London of the control of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, and resuscitation of the appointment of Director-in-Chief.

Read—

Resolution by the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 33-T. E., dated 15th February 1888.
Letter from the Director-General of Telegraphs, No. 632-I. E., dated 30th July 1892.
Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 15 Telegraph, dated 21st September 1892.
Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 28 Telegraph, dated 10th November 1892.
Letter from the Director-General of Telegraphs, No. 1017-I. E., dated 16th December 1892, and enclosures.
Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 1 Telegraph, dated 25th January 1893.
Letter to the Director-General of Telegraphs, No. 11-T. E., dated 25th January 1893.
Telegram from the Secretary of State, dated 17th February 1893.
Letter from the Director-General of Telegraphs, No. 114-I. E., dated 17th February 1893.
Memorandum from the Director-General of Telegraphs, No. 13-I. E., dated 20th February 1893.
Telegram to the Secretary of State, dated 21st February 1893.
Letter to the Director-General of Telegraphs, No. 35-T. E., dated 4th March 1893.
Letter from the Director-General of Telegraphs, No. 157-I. E., dated 9th March 1893.
Telegram from the Secretary of State, dated 14th March 1893.
Telegram to the Secretary of State, dated 15th March 1893.
Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 9 Telegraph, dated 29th March 1893.
Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 4 Telegraph, dated 16th March 1893.
Letter from the Director-General of Telegraphs, No. 225-I. E., dated 18th April 1893.

OBSERVATIONS.—In Despatch No. 28 Telegraph, dated 10th November 1892, Her Majesty's Secretary of State agreed to the recommendation of the Government of India that for purposes of administrative convenience the control of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, which, under Public Works Department Resolution No. 33-T. E., dated

15th February 1888, had been vested in the Director-General of Telegraphs in India, should be retransferred to London. In Despatch No. 4 Telegraph, dated 16th March 1893, Her Majesty's Secretary of State intimated that he had selected Mr. B. T. Ffinch, Director of the Persian Gulf Section, to be Director-in-Chief of the Indo-European Department under the new arrangement.

RESOLUTION.—In accordance with the decision detailed above, Mr. B. T. Ffinch assumed charge of his duties as Director-in-Chief of the Indo-European Telegraph Department with effect from 1st April 1893. The head-quarters of the new Director-in-Chief are located at the India Office from that date, and all communications relating to the affairs of the Indo-European Department should be addressed accordingly.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India and to the Local Governments and Administrations and officers marginally noted for information, and be published in the *Gazette of India*.

Foriegn, Finance and Commerce, Home, Revenue and Agricultural, Legislative, and Military Departments.
The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Secretary to the Agents to the Governor-General for Central India and Rájpútána.
The Agent to the Governor-General for Balúchistán.
The Accountant-General, Public Works Department.
The Director-General of Railways.
The Director-General of Military Works.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Central Division, Lucknow, and Assam.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be communicated to the Director-General of Telegraphs and to the Directors of the Persian and Persian Gulf Sections of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for information and guidance.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1893.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED MAY 6, 1893.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 5th May, 1893.

No. 607.—The Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, will be kept in India on Wednesday, the 24th May 1893.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL.

Simla, the 4th May, 1893.

No. 1372—96.—Mr. E. D. Maclagan, C. S., whose services were placed at the disposal of the Government of India in Notification No. 477, dated 25th April 1893, by the Government of the Punjab, assumed charge of the duties of Under-Secretary in the Revenue and Agricultural Department on the forenoon of the 3rd April 1893, *vice* Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, C. S., on deputation.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 5th May, 1893.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 422.—*North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant-Colonel George Fletcher Ottley Boughey, Royal Engineers, Officiating Commandant, to be Commandant, with effect from the 11th October 1892, *vice* Colonel W. A. J. Wallace, C. I. E., Royal Engineers (Retired List), transferred to the supernumerary list.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The 5th May, 1893.

No. 185.—Mr. J. W. Gillmon, Apprentice Engineer, Punjab, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 11th November 1892.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1893.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED MAY 13, 1893.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Simla, the 8th May 1893.

No. 220.—Surgeon-Major J. A. Cunningham, M.D., M. Ch., of the Bengal Establishment, Civil Surgeon of Lahore, is appointed to be Civil Surgeon of Simla, in succession to Surgeon-Major W. Coates, with effect from the afternoon of the 27th April 1893.

No. 221.—The services of Surgeon-Major W. Coates, M.D., Civil Surgeon of Simla, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties as Civil Surgeon of Simla.

The 11th May 1893.

No. 240.—Surgeon-Captain H. J. Dyson, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal during the absence on leave of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Gregg, or until further orders.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 12th May 1893.

PENSIONS.

No. 449.—First Grade Apothecary Thomas Baron, Subordinate Medical Department, is transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 450.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

* * * * * * *

Lieutenants to be Captains.

10th May 1893.

* * * * * * *

Charles Frederick Minchin.

* * * * * * *

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ORGANIZATION.

No. 459.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of an Administrative Battalion of Volunteers in the Punjab, to be composed of "the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps" and "the Punjab Light Horse."

The Administrative Battalion will be designated "The Administrative Battalion, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps," and it will be under the Commander-in-Chief in India.

No. 460.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of a corps of Light Horse Volunteers in the Punjab, to be designated "The Punjab Light Horse."

The corps will be attached to the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps for administrative purposes, and will be under the Commander-in-Chief in India.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1893.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED MAY 20, 1893.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 18th May 1893.

No. 684.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased, under section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, to direct that the word "Telegraph" shall be inserted between the word "Postal" and the word "Jail" in clause (3), paragraph I, of Home Department Notification No. 518, dated 6th March 1879, as amended by the notifications marginally noted.

No. 2343, dated 2nd December 1890.
No. 996, dated 4th June 1891.
No. 1012, dated 29th February 1892.
No. 136, dated 2nd February 1893.

SANITARY.

The 18th May 1893.

No. 58.—With effect from the date of assuming charge, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. C. Roe is appointed to officiate as Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab during the absence on privilege leave of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. Stephen, M.B., or until further orders.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th May 1893.

No. 199.—Lála Rulla Rám, Accountant, 1st Grade, in the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, is granted the honorary rank of Assistant Examiner of Public Works Accounts.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1893.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED MAY 27, 1893.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 25th May 1893.

No. 17.—Whereas by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the sixth day of October 1870, the provisions of the 33rd of Vict., Chap. 3, Section 1, were declared applicable to the districts of Hazára, Pesháwar, Kohát, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Gházi Khan;

And whereas the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has proposed to the Governor-General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor-General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft, and the same has received the Governor-General's assent on the 20th day of May 1893;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India*.

REGULATION No. VII OF 1893.

A Regulation to authorise the conferment of certain powers on Assistant District Superintendents of Police in the Punjab.

WHEREAS by section 20 of Act V of 1861 *(for the regulation of Police)* it was enacted that Police-officers enrolled under that Act should not exercise any authority except the authority provided for a Police-officer under that Act and any Act which should thereafter be passed for regulating criminal procedure;

And whereas by section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, which Code repealed certain similar provisions in Act V of 1861, it was enacted that the Local Govern-

ment might confer upon any person all or any of the powers conferred or conferable by or under that Code on a Magistrate of the first, second or third class in respect to particular cases, or to a particular class or particular classes of cases, or in regard to cases generally, in any local area outside the Presidency-towns, but that no powers should be conferred under that section on any Police-officer below the grade of Assistant District Superintendent, and that no powers should be so conferred except so far as might be necessary for preserving the peace, preventing crime and detecting, apprehending and detaining offenders in order to their being brought before a Magistrate, and for the performance by the officer of any other duties imposed upon him by any law for the time being in force;

And whereas it is expedient that certain Assistant District Superintendents of Police in the districts of Hazára, Pesháwar, Kohát, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Gházi Khan be enabled to exercise authority other than that prescribed by section 20 of Act V of 1861;

And whereas it is also expedient to empower the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to confer on such Assistant District Superintendents of Police in the aforesaid districts as are hereinafter mentioned all or any of the powers conferred or conferable by or under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, on a Magistrate of the first, second or third class;

And whereas previous to the passing of this Regulation authority other than that prescribed by section 20 of Act V of 1861 has been exercised in certain of the aforesaid districts by Assistant District Superintendents of Police;

And whereas also in some of the aforesaid districts powers other than those conferable by section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, have been conferred on and exercised by an Assistant District Superintendent of Police;

And whereas it is also expedient that past exercise of the aforesaid authority and powers should not be impeached for want of authority in such officers;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Punjab Frontier Police-officers Regulation, 1893.

(2) It extends to the districts of Hazára, Pesháwar, Kohát, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Gházi Khan; and

(3) It shall come into force at once.

Section 20 of Act V of 1861 not to apply to certain Police-officers.

2. Section 20 of Act V of 1861 (*for the regulation of Police*) shall not apply to any Assistant District Superintendent of Police whose duties are exercised exclusively in connection with the unenrolled border Police-force.

Lieutenant-Governor empowered to confer magisterial powers on certain Police-officers

3. Notwithstanding anything in section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab may confer on any such Assistant District Superintendent of Police as aforesaid all or any of the powers conferred or conferable by or under the Code on a Magistrate of the first, second or third class.

Validation of authority exercised by certain Police-officers.

4. No authority exercised before the commencement of this Regulation by any such Assistant District Superintendent of Police as aforesaid shall be deemed to have been illegally exercised or deprived of effect by reason only that section 20 of Act V of 1861 forbade the exercise of such authority.

Validation of Magisterial powers exercised by certain Police-officers.

5. No act done or sentence pronounced in exercise of the powers of a Magistrate by any such Assistant District Superintendent of Police as aforesaid before the commencement of this Regulation, in virtue of an authority purporting to have been conferred by the Local Government under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, shall be set aside or deprived of effect by reason only that the Local Government had no authority to confer such powers on such Assistant District Superintendent of Police.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 23rd May 1893.

No. 739.—Her Majesty's Warrant of Precedence, dated the 18th October 1876, published with the table and supplementary graded list* under Home Department Notification No. 2032, dated the 1st November 1877, directs "all other persons who may not be mentioned in this table to take rank according to general usage, which is to be explained and determined by the Governor-General in Council in case any question shall arise." In exercise of the power thus conferred on him, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to determine that the Right Reverend the Bishop of Lucknow shall take rank with the Bishops of Lahore and Rangoon immediately after entry 18 in the table, *viz.*—"Additional Members of the Council of the Governor-General when assembled to make laws, &c."

* Supplementary graded list of civil offices not reserved for members of the Covenanted Civil Service prepared under the orders of the Governor-General in Council.

2. His Excellency in Council is also pleased to direct the inclusion of the Venerable the Archdeacon of Lucknow in the first class of the supplementary graded list mentioned above, and the Venerable the Archdeacon of Lucknow will, therefore, henceforth take rank with officers included in No. 57 of the Warrant of Precedence for India.

MEDICAL.

The 20th May 1893.

No. 260.—With effect from the date of assuming charge, Surgeon-Captain F. H. Burton-Brown, M.B., Bengal Establishment, is appointed to officiate as a Professor in the Lahore Medical College during the absence of Surgeon-Major S. H. Browne, M. D., or until further orders. Surgeon-Captain Burton-Brown's services are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

JUDICIAL.

The 24th May 1893.

No. 609.—The services of Captain T. H. Bairnsfather, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as Officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Umballa, with effect from the 1st March 1893.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 25th May 1893.

No. 209.—Mr. H. A. S. Fenner, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, Punjab, is permitted to retire from the service of Government under Article 712 (*c*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 29th May 1893.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1893.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED MAY 20, 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 22-P.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Patents),—dated Simla, 18th May 1893.

READ—

The appended Report on the working of the Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, during the year 1892.

RESOLUTION.

THE Government of India are satisfied with the working of Act V of 1888 (Inventions and Designs Act) during the year. In particular the large increase of income from fees paid under section 8 of the Act in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege indicates that the Act is usefully serving its purpose of stimulating and protecting inventions in this country.

2. The opportunity is taken to call attention to the following points in connection with which applicants for exclusive privilege under the Act have more or less frequently either misunderstood or paid insufficient attention to the provisions of the law. One is a misapprehension regarding the nature of a design. A large number of applications were in 1890 and 1891 rejected because the invention for which protection was sought was a trade-mark and not a design as defined under the Act. The rejections in those years appear to have led in 1892 to a material diminution in the number of applications of the kind, but even in that year a large percentage of claims were rejected on the same ground.

Another frequent mistake which has occurred, and which has led either to the rejection or to the return for amendment of a large number of applications, has been the omission to define, as required by the Act, the particular novelty of which the invention consists "with reasonable precision and detail." Thus numerous applications have been received for the grant of exclusive privilege to machines and processes, in which are included or combined old and well known contrivances as well as alleged novelties. Under the Act exclusive privilege can only be granted to the latter, which must, in accordance with the directions of section 5, clause 3, be carefully separated in the application from the former.

3. As the Governor-General in Council is desirous that fees, for the return of which there is no legal provision, should not be needlessly paid for the protection of inventions which cannot be brought under the cover of the law, the present occasion is taken to warn the public against the errors pointed out in the preceding paragraph.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin, and that a copy be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Government of Madras.	Chief Commiss'oner, Central Provinces.
" " Bombay.	" " Burma.
" " Bengal.	" " Assam.
" " N.-W. P. and Oudh.	" " Coorg.
" " Punjab.	" " Ajmere.
	Resident at Hyderabad.

[True Extract]

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX.

Report on the working of the Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, *during the year* 1892.

THE arrangement by which the Inventions and Designs Office was placed under the superintendence of the Officer in charge of the Mathematical Instrument Department of the Survey of India continued in force during the entire period to which this report refers.

No matters of public interest were dealt with during the year under report.

The Museum for models provided in the year 1891 was not taken advantage of to the extent that was expected, the number of models sent in by inventors having been very small.

A slight change of procedure was introduced, by which applicants for exclusive privilege are now required to state whether or not a patent has at any time been applied for in the United Kingdom in respect of the invention for which protection is claimed. This was found necessary as instances had occurred of English patents having been applied for without any intimation of the fact being given, and the Department had no means of ascertaining whether the application had been submitted within the period of one year prescribed in section 25 of the Act without examining the volumes of the Journals of the English Patents Office at a considerable expenditure of time and trouble.

There was a slight decrease in the number of applications filed, the total being 336 against 347 in the preceding year.

Of this number, 228 were granted, 26 rejected, and 82 remained pending at the close of the year. Experts were referred to in 198 cases against 149 in 1891. Of these, 53 were on payment of fees and 145 without, the latter including 47 references to the Public Works Department, being 15 more than in the previous year. Twenty-four of these were for inventions connected with railways, and the remainder were for electric, hydraulic, and other miscellaneous inventions.

The number of specifications filed was considerably in excess of those of the preceding year, being 305 against 236 in 1892. These included 20 connected with electricity, 17 connected with railways, 12 for punkah-pulling machines, 8 for the treatment of ores, 20 for the treatment of cotton and other fibres, 4 for the manufacture of tea, 4 for the manufacture of indigo, 4 for baling presses, and 4 for water-lifts.

Eighty-nine applications for the registration of designs were received, or about half the number received in the previous year; 76 of these were granted and 13 rejected.

Two cases involving points of law were referred to the Legal Advisers to Government against 5 in 1892.

The fees collected showed an increase of over Rs. 2,000, having stood at Rs. 15,852-10 against Rs. 13,762 in the year previous.

This amount included Rs. 1,400 on account of the continuance of exclusive privilege as compared with Rs. 750 in 1892. The copying fees were double those of the year before, while Rs. 117 were received for the inspection of applications and specifications. From the total receipts must, however, be deducted a sum of Rs. 147-4-0 representing refunds made to applicants.

The statement below furnishes statistics of the working of the Inventions and Designs Office during the year under reference as compared with the previous two years:—

Statement showing the working of the Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, during the year 1892 as compared with the years 1890 and 1891.

		1892.	1891.	1890.
I.—Applications for leave to file a specification.	Number of applications filed ...	336	347	319
	Ditto granted ...	228	213	176
	Ditto rejected ...	26	27	37
	Ditto pending ...	82	107	106
II.—References to experts.	Number of applications referred to experts.	198	149	96
	(a) on payment of fee	53	41	39
	(b) without payment of fee ...	145	108	57
	(c) To Public Works Department.	47	32	29
III.—Specifications ...	Number of specifications filed ...	305	236	192
IV.—Applications for registration of designs.	Number of applications for registration of designs.	89	171	49
	Number of designs registered ...	76	166	46
	Ditto rejected ...	13	5	5
V.—Cases involving points in law.	Number of cases referred to Advocate-General and Government Solicitor.	2	5	4
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
VI.—Income from fees	Applications	3,360 0 0	3,470 0 0	3,190 0 0
	Specifications	9,150 0 0	7,080 0 0	5,820 0 0
	Extension of time	80 0 0	80 0 0	180 0 0
	Continuance of exclusive privilege	1,400 0 0	750 0 0	50 0 0
	Inspection	117 0 0	124 0 0	70 0 0
	Copying	328 10 0	298 12 0	473 10 0
	Drawing	487 0 0	169 4 0	133 0 0
	Designs	890 0 0	1,710 0 0	490 0 0
	Amended specifications ...	40 0 0	80 0 0	...
	Total ...	15,852 10 0	13,762 0 0	10,406 10 0
	Refunds drawn from the Bank of Bengal during 1892.	147 4 0	...	...
	Net Total Income ...	15,705 6 0	13,762 0 0	10,406 10 0

CALCUTTA:
The 14th April 1893.

M. W. ROGERS, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JUNE 3, 1893.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd June 1893.

No. 1953-*I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khán Bahádur as a personal distinction upon—

* * * * * * * *

Huseni Khán, late Inspector of Police in the district of Umballa in the Punjab.

Saiyid Fatteh Ali Shah, Deputy Collector, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, in the Punjab.

Malik Ján Khán of Shahpur in the district of Kohát in the Punjab.

Makhdúm Bahawal Bakhsh of Mooltan in the Punjab.

Saiyid Muhammad Ikramulla Khán, an Honorary Magistrate and Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner of Delhi in the Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

No. 1955-*I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rái Bahádur as a personal distinction upon—

* * * * * * *

Láia Pohlu Mal, late Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Simla, the 1st June 1893.

No. 275.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. Stephen, M. B., is appointed to officiate as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, during the absence on deputation of Surgeon-Colonel J. Cleghorn, M. D., or until further orders.

SANITARY.

The 1st June 1893.

No. 67.—The services of Surgeon-Colonel J. Cleghorn, M. D., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 31st May 1893.

No. 221.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 134, dated 29th March 1893, the promotion of Mr. J. I. R. Dempster to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank, has effect from the afternoon of the 29th April 1893.

The 1st June 1893.

No. 223.—In supersession of Public Works Department Notification No. 148, dated the 14th April 1893, it is hereby notified that the entrance examination qualifying for admission to the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department will be held this year from the 20th to the 24th November inclusive.

The 2nd June 1893.

No. 224.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversion in and to the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotions	With effect from
* *	* *	* *	* *	* *
Oliver, E. E. ...	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary ...	1st April 1893.
* *	* *	* *	* *	* *
Miller, Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. J., I.S.C.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary ...	1st April 1893.
* *	* *	* *	* *	* *
Ivens, T. E. ...	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary ...	1st April 1893.
* *	* *	* *	* *	* *
Sibold, E. A. ...	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, *temporary rank.*	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	...	29th April 1893.
* *	* *	* *	* *	* *
Jacob, Lieutenant-Colonel S. L., R. E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary ...	3rd May 1893.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

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LAHORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1893.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JUNE 10, 1893.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Simla, the 9th June 1893.

No. 293.—With effect from the date of assuming charge Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Ross is appointed to officiate as Administrative Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner of the Central Provinces, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel G. Thomson, M.B., who reverts to military duty.

SANITARY.

The 6th June 1893.

No. 74.—The services of Mr. D. C. J. Ibbetson, Deputy Commissioner, Jullundur, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department.

C. J. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 6th June 1893.

No. 588-*F*.—The following transfers are made in consequence of the death of Mr. G. H. Foster, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg:—

Mr. G. F. Prevost, Deputy Conservator, Berar, to Coorg.

Mr. H. Calthrop, Deputy Conservator, Burma, to Berar.

The 7th June 1893.

No. 593-*F.*—Consequent on the return of Mr. R. H. C. Whittall, Conservator of Forests, 2nd Grade, from the special leave granted him in the Notification of this Department, No. 238-F., dated the 14th February last, and with effect from 26th May 1893:—

(i) Mr. Whittall to resume charge of the Punjab Forest Circle.

(ii) Mr. P. J. Carter, Conservator, 3rd (Officiating 2nd) Grade, Pegu Forest Circle, Lower Burma, to revert to his substantive grade.

(iii) Mr. C. F. Elliott, Deputy Conservator, 1st Grade, Baluchistán, and Officiating Conservator, 3rd Grade, Punjab Forest Circle, to revert to his substantive appointment.

No. 597-*F.*—With reference to the Notifications of this Department, No. 238-F., dated the 24th February last, and No. 593-F., dated the 7th instant, Mr. A. V. Monro, Officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests, 4th Grade, Balúchistán, is retransferred to the Punjab on being relieved by Mr. C. F. Elliott, Deputy Conservator, 1st Grade.

No. 600-*F.*—Mr. A. A. Watson, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 1st Grade, Central Provinces, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment, with effect from 6th April 1893.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th June 1893.

No. 229.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 177, dated 28th April 1893, the undermentioned officers reverted to their substantive grades of Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, and Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, respectively, with effect from the dates noted against their names:

Mr. T. Higham ...... 19th May 1893.

Mr. A. G. W. Reid, C.M.G., 20th May 1893.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

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LAHORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1893.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JUNE 17, 1893.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 14th June 1893.

No. 383.—Mr. M. Macauliffe has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 5th April 1893.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 16th June 1893.

APPOINTMENTS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 574.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. Stephen, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, is granted the temporary rank of Surgeon-Colonel, with effect from the 5th June 1893, whilst officiating as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, during the absence of Surgeon-Colonel J. Cleghorn, M.D., on deputation.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 592.—*2nd Punjab* (*Simla*) *Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Edward Douglas Maclagan, Esquire, to be Captain, with effect from the 27th April 1893, *vice* Minchin, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Winter Atwell Edward Lake, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 15th May 1893, *vice* Senior, resigned.

Walter Stewart Davis, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 15th May 1893, *vice* Dockerill, promoted.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 15th June 1893.

No. 242.—Mr. F. N. Cox, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is, at his own request, permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 7th April 1893.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1893.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JUNE 24, 1893.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd June 1893.

No. 21.—His Excellency the Governor-General, under the authority vested in him by the Statute 24 & 25 Vict., Chap. 67, section 10, and the Statute 55 & 56 Vict., Chap. 14, section 1, has been pleased to nominate Mr. William Mackworth Young, M. A., C. S. I., Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 19th June 1893.

No. 846.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following forms shall be substituted for Forms VI, VII and VIII of the Forms of licenses prescribed by Home Department Notification No. 518, dated 6th March 1879, as amended by the Notifications marginally noted :

No. 2100, dated 23rd December 1881.
" 474, dated 22nd March 1882.
" 1195, dated 10th July 1885.
" 2195, dated 16th August 1888.
" 2443, dated 19th December 1889.

FORM VI.

FEE TWENTY RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to manufacture, convert or sell, or to keep for sale, arms, ammunition, or military stores.

Serial No. of license.	Name and residence of license-holder.	Place of business, factory, or a shop.	Description of arms		Description of ammunition or military stores		Date on which license expires.
			to be manufactured or converted.	to be sold or kept for sale.	to be manufactured.	to be sold or kept for sale.	
							The 31st to December 189 .

_____________ District } (Seal.) (Signature.)
_____________ 189 . } _____________ of _____________

Form of renewing the License.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed license expires.	Signature of Commissioner of Police or Magistrate.

1 This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the rules framed thereunder. The attention of the holder is drawn to the sections of the Act quoted separately below.

2. He shall keep registers of all arms manufactured or converted, of all ammunition and military stores manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales in such forms as the Local Government may direct.

3. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on demand by any Magistrate or by any Police Officer not below the rank of Inspector.

4. If any arms or ammunition covered by this license are lost or stolen, he shall at once give notice at the nearest police station.*

* *N.B.*—This condition may be omitted at the discretion of the Local Government.

5. He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his shop or usual place of business a sing-board on which shall be painted in large letters in English and in the Vernacular of the district his name and the words "Licensed to manufacture" (or "Licensed to deal in) arms, ammunition, and military stores," as the case may be. He shall also post up in his shop a copy of section 28 of the Act either in the Vernacular of the district or in English.

6. He shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form VIII or IX (1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the article sold; (2) the nature and amount of the articles sold; and (3) the date of sale; and shall sign the endorsement.

7. This license only covers sales of arms, ammunition, or military stores effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

8. The licensee shall not sell arms to a soldier of the Native Army unless he produces a written pass or permit signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass.

9. This license expires on the 31st December of the year in which it is issued, but the licensee can have it renewed by filing an application for its renewal on stamped paper of the prescribed value.

Sections of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, referred to in Condition No. 1.

5. No person shall manufacture, convert or sell, or keep, offer or expose for sale, any arms, ammunition or military stores except under a license, and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from selling any arms or ammunition which he lawfully possesses for his own private use to any person who is not by any enactment for the time being in force prohibited from possessing the same; but every person so selling arms or ammunition to any person other than a person entitled to possess the same by reason of an exemption under section 27 of this Act shall without unnecessary delay give to the Magistrate of the district or to the officer in charge of the nearest police station notice of the sale and of the purchaser's name and ad dress.

16. Any person possessing arms, ammunition, or military stores, the possession whereof by him has in consequence of the cancellation or expiry of a license * * * * * * become unlawful, shall deposit the same without unnecessary delay with the officer in charge of the nearest police station.

If the owner of anything deposited under this section does not within three years from the date on which such thing is so deposited produce a license authorizing him to possess the same and apply for delivery of the same, such thing shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

19. Whoever commits any of the following offences (namely):

(a) manufactures, converts or sells, or keeps, offers or exposes for sale, any arms, ammuuition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section 5;

(b) fails to give notice as required by the same section;

* * * * * * * * * *

(g) intentionally makes any false entry in a record or account which by a rule * * he is required to keep;

(h) intentionally fails to exhibit anything which by a rule * * * he is required to exhibit; or

(i) fails to deposit arms, ammunition, or military stores as required by * * section 16,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

20. Whoever does any act mentioned in clause (a) * * * of section 19 in such manner as to indicate an intention that such act may not be known to any public servant as defined in the Indian Penal Code, or to any person employed upon a railway, or to the servant of any public carrier,

and whoever, on any search being made under section 25, conceals or attempts to conceal any arms ammunition, or military stores,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

21. Whoever, in violation of a condition subject to which a license has been granted, does or omits to do any act shall, when the doing or omitting to do such act is not punishable under section 19 or section 20, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

22. Whoever knowingly purchases any arms, ammunition, or military stores from any person not licensed or authorized under the proviso to section 5 to sell the same; or

delivers any arms or ammunition or military stores into the possession of any person without previously ascertaining that such person is legally authorized to possess the same,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

23. Any person violating any rule made under this Act, and for the violation of which no penalty is provided by this Act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

24. When any person is convicted of an offence punishable under this Act, committed by him in respect of any arms, ammunition, or military stores, it shall be in the discretion of the convicting Court or Magistrate further to direct that the whole or any portion of such arms, ammunition, or military stores, and any vessel, cart or baggage animal used to convey the same, and any box, package or bale in which the same may have been concealed, together with the other contents of such box, package or bale, shall be confiscated.

FORM VII.

FEE TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to keep and sell arms, ammunition, or military stores.

Serial No. of license.	Name and residence of license-holder.	Place of business.	Description of		Date on which license expires.	
			Arms.	Ammunition or military stores.		
					The 31st of December 189 .	

________ District. } (Seal.) (Signature.)

________ 189 . } *of*________

Form of renewing the License.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed license expires.	Signature of Commissioner of Police or Magistrate.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the rules framed thereunder. The attention of the holder is drawn to the sections of the Act quoted separately below.

2. He shall keep registers of all arms and ammunition in stock and of all sales in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on demand by any Magistrate or by any Police Officer not below the rank of Inspector.

4. If any arms or ammunition covered by this license are lost or stolen, he shall at once give notice at the nearest police station.*

5. He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his shop or usual place of business a sign-board on which shall be painted in large letters in English or in the Vernacular of the district his name and the words "Licensed to deal in arms, ammunition, and military stores." He shall also post up in his shop a copy of section 28 of the Act either in the Vernacular of the district or in English.

6. He shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form VIII or IX (1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold; (2) the nature and amount of the articles sold; (3) the date of sale; and shall sign the endorsement.

7. This license only covers sales of arms, ammunition, or military stores effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

8. The licensee shall not sell arms to a soldier of the Native Army unless he produces a written pass or permit signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass.

9. This license expires on the 31st December of the year in which it is issued, but the licensee can have it renewed by filing an application for its renewal on stamped paper of the prescribed value.

* *N. B.*—This condition may be omitted at the discretion of the Local Government.

Sections of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, *referred to in Condition No.* 1.

5. No person shall manufacture, convert or sell, or keep, offer or expose for sale, any arms, ammunition, or military stores except under a license, and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from selling any arms or ammunition which he lawfully possesses for his own private use to any person who is not by any enactment for the time being in force prohibited from possessing the same; but every person so selling arms or ammunition to any person other than a person entitled to possess the same by reason of an exemption under section 27 of this Act shall without unnecessary delay give to the Magistrate of the district or to the officer in charge of the nearest police station notice of the sale and of the purchaser's name and address.

16. Any person possessing arms, ammunition, or military stores, the possession whereof by him has in consequence of the cancellation or expiry of a license * * * * * * * * * become unlawful, shall deposit the same without unnecessary delay with the officer in charge of the nearest police station.

If the owner of anything deposited under this section does not within three years from the date on which such thing is so deposited produce a license authorizing him to possess the same and apply for delivery of the same, such thing shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

19. Whoever commits any of the following offences (namely) :

(*a*) manufactures, converts or sells, or keeps, offers or exposes for sale, any arms, ammunition, or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section 5;

(*b*) fails to give notice as required by the same section;

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

(*g*) intentionally makes any false entry in a record or account which by a rule * * he is required to keep;

(*h*) intentionally fails to exhibit anything which by a rule * * * he is required to exhibit; or

(*i*) fails to deposit arms, ammunition, or military stores as required by * * section 16,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

20. Whoever does any act mentioned in clause (*a*) * * * of section 19 in such manner as to indicate an intention that such act may not be known to any public servant as defined in the Indian Penal Code, or to any person employed upon a railway, or to the servant of any public carrier,

and whoever, on any search being made under section 25, conceals or attempts to conceal any arms, ammunition, or military stores,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

21. Whoever, in violation of a condition subject to which a license has been granted, does or omits to do any act shall, when the doing or omitting to do such act is not punishable under section 19 or section 20, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

22. Whoever knowingly purchases any arms, ammunition, or military stores from any person not licensed or authorized under the proviso to section 5 to sell the same; or

delivers any arms, ammunition, or military stores into the possession of any person without previously ascertaining that such person is legally authorized to possess the same,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

23. Any person violating any rule made under this Act, and for the violation of which no penalty is provided by this Act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

24. When any person is convicted of an offence punishable under this Act, committed by him in respect of any arms, ammunition, or military stores, it shall be in the discretion of the convicting Court or Magistrate further to direct that the whole or any portion of such arms, ammunition, or military stores, and any vessel, cart or baggage animal used to convey the same, and any box, package or bale in which the same may have been concealed, together with the other contents of such box, package or bale, shall be confiscated.

FORM VIII.

FEE EIGHT ANNAS FOR EACH WEAPON IN DISARMED DISTRICTS, FOUR ANNAS FOR EACH WEAPON IN OTHER DISTRICTS, PAYABLE IN STAMPS.

License to possess arms or ammunition and to go armed for purposes of sport, protection, or display.

Serial No. of license.	Name of license-holder, with particulars of residence.	Number of retainers, if any, covered by the licens (Rule 24).	Description of arms or ammunition.	Purpose for which granted.	District or place within which license is valid.	Date on which license expires.
						The 31st of December 189 .

The——of—— 189 . } Seal. (Signature.) ——of the——

Form of renewing the License.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed license expires.	Signature of Commissioner of Police or Magistrate.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of "The Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the rules framed thereunder.

2. It covers only the persons and the arms named therein, unless it is certified to cover retainers of the holder.

3. It is void after the date named therein.

4. It extends only to the place or district named therein, unless countersigned for the whole province by the Commissioner or other superior officer.

5. It authorizes the holder or persons acting under it to go armed within the place or district named for *bonâ fide* prosecution of the purpose named on the license; but, unless specially authorized by the Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, it does not permit the holder or persons aforesaid to go armed in railway carriages, or to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages.

6. The license-holder when purchasing any new arms or ammunition shall have the following particulars endorsed upon his license under the vendor's signature:

(1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;

(2) the nature and amount of the articles purchased;

(3) the date of purchase.

7. If any weapon covered by this license is lost or stolen, the license-holder shall at once give notice of the fact to the nearest police station.*

8. The special attention of the license-holder is drawn to the following sections of the Act:

Section 13.—No person shall go armed with any arms except under a license and to the extent and in the manner permitted thereby.

Any person so going armed without a license or in contravention of its provisions may be disarmed by any Magistrate, Police Officer, or other person empowered by the Local Government in this behalf by name or by virtue of his office.

Section 19.—Whoever commits any of the following offences (namely):

* * * * * * * * *

(*e*) goes armed in contravention of the provisions of section 13;

* * * * * * * * *

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

9. This license expires on the 31st December of the year in which it is issued. The license-holder can have it renewed by filing an application for its renewal on stamped paper of the prescribed value.

* *N. B.*—This condition may be omitted at the discretion of the Local Government.

No. 847.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, XI of 1878, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following rule shall be substituted for Rule 11 of the Rules published in paragraph VI of the Notification of the Home Department, No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879:

MANUFACTURE AND SALE.

11. Licenses to manufacture, convert, keep, and sell arms or ammunition or military stores may be granted by Commissioners of Police in the Presidency towns, and by the Magistrate of the district outside those towns. They shall be in Forms VI and VII appended to these rules. The fee, payable in stamps shall be twenty rupees in respect of licenses to manufacture, convert, and sell, and ten rupees in respect of licenses to keep and sell arms, ammunition, or military stores. Every license-holder under this rule shall keep, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct, registers of all arms manufactured or converted, of all ammunition and military stores manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on demand by any Magistrate or by any Police Officer not below the rank of Inspector. Magistrates and all Police Officers not below the rank of Inspector are hereby empowered to enter and inspect any premises within their several jurisdictions in which arms or ammunition or sulphur are manufactured or kept, and to examine the stock and accounts of receipts and sales of arms, ammunition, and military stores. Any person licensed to sell arms and ammunition shall affix, on a conspicuous part of his shop or usual place of business, a sign-board on which shall be painted in large letters in English or in the Vernacular of the district his name and the words "Licensed to manufacture" or "Licensed to deal in arms, ammunition, and military stores," as the case may be. He shall also post up in his shop a copy of section 28 of the Indian Arms Act either in the Vernacular of the district or in English.

The 22nd June 1893.

No. 875.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased, under section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, to direct that the words "(including members of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department)" shall be inserted after the word "Police" in clause 3, paragraph 1, of Home Department Notification No. 518, dated 6th March 1879, as amended by the Notifications marginally noted.

No. 1012, dated 29th February 1892.
No. 136, dated 2nd February 1893.
No. 684, dated 18th May 1893.

MEDICAL.

The 22nd June 1893.

No. 328.—The services of Surgeon-Captain A. Coleman, I. M. S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

The 23rd June 1893.

No. 336.—The services of Surgeon-Captain C. H. James, I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL.

Simla, the 22nd June 1893.

No. 1976—96—Mr. E. D. Maclagan, C. S., whose appointment as Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department was notified in Notification No. 1372, dated 4th May 1893, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 3rd April 1893.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 23rd June 1893.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 615.—*2nd Punjab* (*Simla*) *Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Honorary Lieutenant John McDermott, Bengal Unattached List, to be Captain, with effect from the 25th May 1893, *vice* Shields, deceased.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1893.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JUNE 17, 1893.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 15th June 1893.

No. 2111-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following clause shall be substituted for clause II of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1328-I., dated the 23rd March 1891:—

"II.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 16 of the said Indian Railways Act, read with Section 148, sub-section (1), of the same Act, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the use of locomotive engines or other motive power, and rolling-stock to be drawn or propelled thereby, on all railways occupying any of the aforesaid lands, whether they are for the time being—

(*a*) used for the public carriage of passengers, animals, or goods; or

(*b*) under construction."

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JULY 1, 1893.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

MEDICAL.

Simla, the 30th June 1893.

No. 358.—The services of Surgeon-Captain H. R. C. Barber, I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

MINT.

Simla, the 26th June 1893.

No. 2662.—The Governor-General in Council hereby announces that, until further orders, gold coins and gold bullion will be received by the Mint Masters of the Calcutta and Bombay Mints respectively in exchange for Government rupees, at the rate of 7·53344 grains troy of fine gold for one rupee, on the following conditions:—

(1) Such coin or bullion must be fit for coinage.

(2) The quantity tendered at one time must not be less than 50 tolas.

(3) A charge of one-fourth per mille will be made on all gold coin or bullion which is melted or cut so as to render the same fit for receipt into the mint.

(4) The Mint Master, on receipt of gold coin or bullion into the mint, shall grant to the proprietor a receipt which shall entitle him to a certificate from the Mint and Assay Masters for the amount of rupees to be given in exchange for such coin or bullion payable at the General (Reserve) Treasury, Calcutta or Bombay. Such certificates shall be payable at the General Treasury after such lapse of time from the issue thereof as the Comptroller-General may fix from time to time.

No. 2663.—In supersession of the Notification by the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 3287, dated the 28th October 1868, which is hereby cancelled, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the date of this Notification, sovereigns and half-sovereigns of current weight coined at any authorized Royal Mint in England or Australia shall be received in all the Treasuries of British India and its dependencies, in payment of sums due to the Government, as the equivalent of fifteen rupees and of seven rupees and eight annas respectively.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 26th June 1893.

No. 2664.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882, as amended by the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that currency notes shall be issued by the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta, and by the Commissioner of Paper Currency, Bombay, on the requisition of the Comptroller-General, in exchange for gold coin or gold bullion, at the rate of one Government rupee for 7·53344 grains troy of fine gold. Sovereigns and half-sovereigns of current weight coined at any authorized Royal Mint in England or Australia shall be taken as the equivalent of fifteen rupees and of seven rupees and eight annas respectively.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The 30th June 1893.

No. 251.—The following is published for general information:—

No. 1664 G., dated 26th June 1893.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Orders on certain questions raised in connection with the establishment of a Provincial Service recruited in India for the Engineer Branch, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 2112 G., dated the 19th July 1892.

Read also—

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the Public Works Department, No. C-1786-E., dated 14th October 1892.

Letter from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Burma in the Public Works Department, No. 15635, dated the 15th November 1892.

In the letters read in the preamble, the following questions are raised:—

(i) Whether the provisions of Article 720 of the Civil Service Regulations are applicable to the Provincial Engineer Service, and whether Civilian Upper Subordinates promoted to the Provincial Engineer Service may be permitted to service on after they have attained the age of 55 years.

(ii) Whether Upper Subordinates promoted to the Provincial Engineer Service are required to pass examinations in professional subjects and in the native languages under Public Works Department Code, Vol. I, Chapter II, paragraphs 12-14 and 17.

(iii) Whether Upper Subordinates shall on promotion to the Provincial Engineer Service be graded according to the salary they have been drawing in the Upper Subordinate grades, or whether they shall be placed in the 2nd grade of Assistant Engineers, receiving the difference between the pay of their grade in the Upper Subordinate establishment and that of the 2nd Assistant Engineer grade as a personal allowance. Also whether the sub-divisional allowance which they may have been in receipt of at the time of their promotion will be continued to them as a personal allowance on promotion.

(iv) Whether students of the Indian Colleges appointed to the Provincial Engineer Service shall, under Regulation IV of the Resolution of the 19th July 1892, be promoted to the 1st grade of Assistant Engineers immediately on passing the professional examination required by Public Works Department Code, Vol. I, Chapter II, paragraphs 12-14.

(v) Whether the Imperial and Provincial Services are to be one and the same or on separate lists for purposes of promotion.

(vi) Whether any, and if so what, portion of the military service of Military Upper Subordinates promoted to the Provincial Engineer Service shall count towards civil pension.

2. The Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders on the several questions raised:—

Question i.—The 55-years rule is at present applicable to all members of the Engineer establishment (*vide* note to Article 720 of the Civil Service Regulations), and it will therefore be applicable to all persons appointed to the Provincial Engineer Service, and no one will be allowed to remain in the service after he has attained the age of 55 years.

Question ii.—In Regulation V of the Resolution of the 19th July 1892 it is laid down that the men of the Upper Subordinate class shall be ordinarily Sub-Engineers chosen for their ability and merit. As these men will be selected for promotion on account of their general efficiency and experince in practical work, it is unnecessary that they should be required to pass the examinations in question.

Question iii.—On promotion to the Provincial Engineer Service, men of the Upper Subordinate class will be ordinarily placed in the 2nd grade of Assistant Engineer, and will draw the pay of that grade, *viz.*, Rs. 250. The difference between this sum and the pay of their grade in the Upper Subordinate establishment, including the increments they may have at the time of promotion earned as Sub-Engineers, will be granted to them as a personal allowance. The Governor-General in Council is, however, pleased to rule that men of the Upper Subordinate class shall be as a rule selected for promotion to the Provincial Service before they have qualified for the increments of Sub-Engineers.

It is also ruled that Sub-Engineers promoted to the Provincial Engineer Service shall not be granted the sub-divisional allowance which they may have been receiving prior to their promotion.

It will be optional with any subordinate to decline promotion.

Question iv.—Promotions from 2nd to 1st grade Assistant Engineer in the Provincial Service will be made only as vacancies admit, and on recommendations. Promotions will also be regulated by selection for vacancies within the sanctioned scale, as laid down in Regulation VI of the Resolution of the 19th July 1892. Passing the examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Vol. I, Chapter II, paragraphs 12-14, merely qualifies for promotion, subject to the above conditions, in the case of students appointed from the Indian Colleges.

Question v.—Officers of the Imperial and Provincial Services will be on one list for purposes of promotion.

Question vi.—Warrant officers of the rank of Conductor and Sub-Conductor and non-commissioned officers and soldiers when promoted from the Upper Subordinate class to the Provincial Engineer Service are required to take their discharge from the Army, and will then count their whole departmental service for civil pension (*vide* Article 388, clause 3, Civil Service Regulations). It will, however, be optional with such officers to decline promotion. The case of honorary commissioned officers is under consideration, and orders in regard to them will issue hereafter.

3. The question has also been raised whether Upper Subordinates of the Military Works Department are eligible for appointment to the Provincial Engineer Service of the Public Works Department. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule that the claims of the Upper Subordinates of the Military Works Department shall be considered when selecting men for promotion to the Provincial Establishment.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments, Administrations, and Officers noted in the margin for information and guidance, and that it be published in Part I of the *Gazette of India.*

The Governments of Madras and Bombay, Public Works Department, General and Railway Branches.
The Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor-General for Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan.
The Accountant-General, Public Works Department.
The Director-General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Central Division, Lucknow, and Assam.

Ordered also, that it be forwarded to the Finance and Commerce, Home, Revenue and Agricultural, and Military Departments.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

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LAHORE, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1893.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JULY 15, 1893.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 13th July 1893.

No. 964.—The following amendments in the rules regarding the submission of petitions to the Government of India, published with Home Department Notification No. 1812, dated the 18th October 1889, as amended by Home Department Notification No. 1790, dated the 30th October 1891, are published for general information :—

(1) In note 1 of the preamble add the words " the Commander-in-Chief in India and " before the words " the head of a Department directly under the Government of India."

(2) After note 3 of the preamble add the following Note :—

NOTE 4.—The rules in Sections I and III apply also to petitions by persons no longer in military employ who have served in the Army or the Royal Indian Marine, or have been attached to regiments or batteries or to the Staff or Departments of the Army in any capacity.

(3) In Section I add the following rule as Rule 1-A after Rule 1 :—

" 1-A. A petition from a person who has been removed from or has left the service of Government, relating to his removal from the service or to claims arising out of his service, should be forwarded through the Local Government under which the petitioner was employed."

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

No. 2984.

Simla, the 14th July 1893.

The Governor-General in Council has determined to borrow three hundred and fifty lakhs of Rupees, being the amount required for the public service.

The following No tification is therefore published :—

THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. LOAN OF 1893-94.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council has resolved to borrow three hundred and fifty lakhs of rupees for the public service in the following manner.

2. Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount, bearing interest at the rate of three and a half per centum per annum, payable half-yearly on the 30th day of June and 31st day of December. The notes will be in Form A annexed to this Notification, and they will not be discharged without a previous notice of three months to be published in the Government Gazette.

3. Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Rs. 3,50,00,000 will be received by the Comptroller-General from this date to no on of Tuesday, the 15th August next. Tenders must be in sums of 500 Rupees or multiples of 500 Rupees.

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller-General, Calcutta, and enclosed in a closed cover, superscribed " *Tender for the Three and a half Per Cent. Loan.*" If the tenderer is not resident in India, he must name an agent resident in India to whom an allotment-certificate may be issued, if any part of the loan is allotted to such tenderer. [1]

(*a*) Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt from the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay, or one of their Branches, or from an officer in charge of some Public Treasury, or by a cheque drawn in favour of the Comptroller-General on a Bank in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or by [2] Government Promissory Notes standing in the name of or endorsed to the tenderer or the person making the deposit for not less than one-hundredth, or, if the tender be for less than Five Lakhs of Rupees, then for not less than one-fiftieth part of the tender.

(*b*) Deposits, not being promissory notes, will, in the case of accepted tenders, be credited proportionally in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender, and will bear interest for the purpose of clause 14 below from the date of the opening of tenders. When a tender is not accepted in full, the deposits, when they are not in the form of promissory notes, will be credited as far as possible propor-

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[1] Tenders made in accordance with these instructions will also be received by the Accountants-General, Madras and Bombay on account of the Comptroller-General, Calcutta, on the 14th August and up to 11-30 or 11 o'clock local time respectively (corresponding with 12 o'clock in Calcutta) on the 15th August ; provided that—

(*a*) they are delivered personally or by clerk or messenger at the Accountant-General's Office (where a receipt will be given for them) ;

(*b*) they are made on printed Forms, to be obtained at the same office or at the local Presidency Bank;

(*c*) each tender is for not less than Rs. 10,000 ;

(*d*) that the deposit is either a promissory note or a Treasury Receipt from the Head Office of the local Presidency Bank, or a cheque on a local Bank in Madras or Bombay in favour of the Accountant-General, Madras or Bombay, respectively ;

(*e*) that the amount of the tender is made payable either in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay ;

and the Accountant-General will return deposits on non-accepted tenders, and will issue allotment-certificates so far as the tenders are payable in Madras or Bombay.

2 *It is particularly requested that such Promissory Note may NOT be endorsed to the Comptroller-General.*

tionately in even tens of rupees in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of it. If any allotment-certificate is not fully taken up, the deposit credited in respect of it will be forfeited.

(c) Promissory notes deposited in respect of any accepted tender will be held until all the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender are paid up, and will, if the allotment-certificates are not fully taken up, be appropriated by the Government and cancelled; provided that the notes of the 4½ per cent. loans of 1878 and 1879 advertised for discharge by Notification No. 2985 of this date may, if the depositors so desire, be credited, as far as possible, proportionately in payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender with which they were deposited, the amount so credited, however, bearing interest only from the 14th October 1893 (the interest up to 13th October being paid separately as provided in the above quoted Notification).

5. The rate at which a tender is made must not contain a fraction of an anna: if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in rupees or rupees and annas: a tender in which no rate is thus specified, but a subscription is offered in some other terms—as, for example, at the recorded minimum, or at some specified percentage in addition to the recorded minimum, or at the average of the accepted tenders—will be rejected as null and void.

7. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller-General, and, before the tenders are opened, placed upon the table in a sealed envelope, but will not be declared unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

8. Tenders will be opened publicly by the Comptroller-General at the Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, at noon (Calcutta time), on Tuesday, the 15th August next, and those received under the terms of the foot-note under clause 4 will be similarly opened by the Accountant-General, Madras, at 11-30 (Madras time), and by the Accountant-General, Bombay, at 11 o'clock (Bombay time), on the same day; but the contents of the tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in clause 10.

9. Tenders at the recorded minimum rate and at rates above the recorded minimum rate will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate; the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders; provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 500.

10. To each tenderer (or to his agent) whose tender is accepted in whole or in part such number of allotment-certificates as may be necessary to make up the aggregate amount allotted to him will be issued by the Comptroller-General[1] as soon as possible after the 15th August; and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such allotment-certificates are issued will be posted for general information at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

11. If the allotment made on any tender is less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole of the allotment-certificates (after credit of the deposit under clause 4 (*b*)) will be made payable upon the 26th September.

Otherwise the whole amount of each allotment will be divided into three instalments as follows:

Instalment I.—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon the 29th August:

Instalment II.—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon the 26th September:

Instalment III.—The balance payable upon the 14th October:
and allotment-certificates will be issued for each instalment separately.

[1] For tenders received by the Accountant-General, Madras or Bombay, and payable at those places, the Accountant-General will issue the allotment-certificates.

But the whole or any part of any accepted tender may be paid at any time after receipt of the allotment-certificates.

The words "as near as convenient" refer to the necessity for making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs. 500.

12. Any allotment-certificate will, on application to the Comptroller-General, be exchanged for an equivalent amount of allotment-certificates of smaller denominations; provided that if any payment (beyond the deposit) is recorded upon the cancelled certificate, it can be taken against, and recorded upon, only one of the certificates issued in exchange.

13. Payment of any allotment-certificate may be made to the account of the Government in the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal or Madras or Bombay, or in any Branch of these Banks, or into any Public Treasury or Treasuries in India which may be named in the tender in respect of which it was issued, either in cash or by tendering duly receipted Notes (or Stock Certificates issued in lieu thereof) or Loan Certificates of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loans of 1878 and 1879 advertized for discharge in Notification No. 2985 of this date, which will, as provided in that Notification, be accepted in payment of a sum equivalent to the principal amount of such Notes, Stock, or Loan Certificates. Receipts for such payments will be given by the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, or their Branches, or by the Officers in charge of the Government Treasuries at which payment is made, by enfacement upon the relative certificate.

14. (*a*) When any allotment-certificate is fully paid up, the holder will, on presenting it duly receipted at the place where it was paid, obtain from the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, promissory notes of such values as he may desire (each note being in even hundreds and not less than Rs. 500), bearing interest from 31st December 1893, and he will also receive interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum from the dates on which he may have made payment till the 30th of December 1893.

(*b*) Or he may, at his option, by paying interest at the said rate from 30th June 1893 to the dates on which he may have made payment, obtain promissory notes as above, bearing interest from 30th June 1893.

Provided that, if any payment has been made by tendering Notes or Stock or Loan Certificates of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loans of 1878 and 1879, such payment shall for the purpose of determining from what date the holder should receive interest under clause (*a*) or to what date he should pay interest under clause (*b*) be held to have been made on the 14th October 1893.

FORM OF A PROMISSORY NOTE (see Clause 2).

Fort William, the

Promissory Note	*Government Rupees*	*at* $3\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.*
No.		*of* 1893-94.

The Governor-General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from
the sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred only as a loan to the Secretary of State in Council for India, and does hereby promise, for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council, to repay the said loan, by paying the said sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred only to the said
his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, on demand, at the General Treasury at Fort William, after the expiration of Three Months' Notice of payment, to be given by the Governor-General of India in Council, in the *Government Gazette*, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred only from the
, at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum, by half-yearly payments, at the General Treasury at Fort William, to the said
his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, until the expiration of three months after such notice of payment as aforesaid, when the amount of interest due will be payable with the principal, and (such notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of this note) all further interest shall cease.

FORM B OF TENDER (see Clause 4).

I, *A. B.*, hereby tender for Rupees (*X*) of *The Three and a half Per Cent. Loan* advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated the 14th July 1893.

and agree to pay for the same subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees (*Y*) Annas (*Z*) for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose a *deposit receipt** for Rupees (*XX*), and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Government at the *Bank of*† (*or at the*† *Branch of the Bank of*† ; *or into Public Treasury at*† *as the case may be*)—

* Or Cheque or Government Promissory Note.
† Here enter the name of Bank, Branch Bank, or Treasury.

The first instalment, not exceeding 35 per cent. on or before 29th August 1893.

The second instalment, not exceeding 35 per cent. on or before 26th September 1893.

The balance on or before 14th October 1893.

Or, if the amount allotted to me be less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole amount on or before 26th September 1893.

Any allotment made to me may be communicated to *C.D.* at*

* Here insert *C. D's* address, which must be in India. This paragraph should only be inserted if *A. B.* does not reside in India, or, if residing in India, he wishes the allotment communicated to an agent, or desires to pay the instalments elsewhere than at the place where the tender is submitted, and wishes the allotment-certificates to be given to an agent at that place.

NOTE (1)—*A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered. The rate tendered should be the whole amount per centum, not the premium or discount thus, "One hundred and two" or "One hundred" or "Ninty-nine"; not "Two per cent. premium" or "Par" or "One per cent. discount."*

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMPTROLLER-GENERAL.

The Comptroller-General requests the attention of tenderers to the following arrangements:

Filling up Tenders.

(1) They are requested to use only the printed froms of tender which will be available at his Office and at the Currency Office on application to the Durwán on duty, at all the Provincial Account Offices, and at the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and will also be supplied to the principal Treasuries.

(2) If the deposit is in the form of Promissory Notes or of Currency Notes, their number should be quoted in detail in the tender.

Presentation of Tenders.

(3) For all tenders presented to him in his office upon the last fixed day, or the two days preceding it, he will give the bearer a receipt bearing a number and initialled by himself or an assistant specially deputed for the purpose. The Accountants-General, Madras and Bombay, will do likewise in respect of tender presented to them under the note to clause 4 of the Government Notification.

Return of Deposit in case of Non-acceptance.

(4) The reverse of this receipt is a form in which, in the event of the tender not being accepted, the tenderer may give to the Comptroller-General or Accountant-General, Madras or Bombay, a receipt for the deposit accompanying it. This form should on the third day after the opening of the tenders be filled up, signed with the same signature as the tender, and be presented at the Office of the Comptroller-General or Accountants-General, Bombay or Madras. The deposit will then be returned to the bearer in exchange for the receipt.

(5) Deposit upon tenders presented personally, as described in No. (3) above, will be returned only in this way, and will not be sent by post or otherwise. Deposits upon other unsuccessful tenders will be returned by post or by the hands of a clerk.

Accepted Tenders.

(6) The Comptroller-General and the Accountant-General, Madras or Bombay (in the case of tenders received by such Accountant-General and payable in Madras or Bombay), will issue allotment-certificates to successful tenderers. These certificates will be for the following amounts:—Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 2,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 20,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1,00,000, making up the full value accepted; and the deposit on the tender will be divided among them; they will be substantially of the following form:

This is to certify that, in accordance with the terms of Notification No. 2984, *dated 14th July* 1893 (Gazette of India Extraordinary, *dated 14th July* 1893), *the abovenamed tenderer has engaged to take up Rs.* 2,000 *of the* 3½ *Per Cent. Loan of* 1893-94 *at the rate abovementioned on or before ; and that on the said payment being completed, he is entitled on endorsing and delivering up this certificate to receive a promissory note or notes of the Government of India for Rs.* 2,000, *bearing interest from*

CALCUTTA:
The 14th July 1893.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Comptroller and Auditor General.

No. 2985.

The 14th July 1893.

Whereas the 4½ per cent. Loans noted on the margin mature upon 15th September 1893, and Promissory Notes or Loan Certificates of these loans can be paid off and discharged at any time on or after the 15th September 1893, on the expiration of a previous notice of three months to that effect, which notice may be given on the 15th June 1893, or at any time thereafter;

4½ per cent. Loan of 1878.
Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. portion including the 4½ per cent. Loan of 1880.

And whereas the Governor-General in Council has determined to pay off the said Promissory Notes or Loan Certificates on the 14th October 1893:

2. Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of October 1893 all the Notes (or Stock Certificates issued in lieu thereof) and Loan Certificates of the 4½ per cent. Loans aforesaid will be paid off at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta; and that from the said 14th day of October 1893 interest on the said Promissory Notes (or Stock Certificates) and Loan Certificates will cease.

3. Any of the Notes, Stock, or Loan Certificates hereby advertised for payment may be tendered, duly receipted, in lieu of cash, in payment of any allotment-certificate or certificates issued under clause 10 of the Notification of this date, No. 2984, inviting tenders for the 3½ per cent. loan of 350 lakhs of rupees. The principal amount of the Notes or Stock or Loan Certificates so tendered will be accepted in dischange of an equivalent sum due on any such allotment-certificate or certificates payable either at the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal or at any other Bank or Treasury at which the interest on the Notes, Stock, or Certificates, is payable, and the interest overdue on such surrendered Notes Stock, or Certificates, and the further interest thereon from the last half-yearly date of payment of interest to 13th October 1893, inclusive, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum, will be paid at the time when the Notes or Stock or Loan Certificates are surrendered.

4. Nothing in the preceding part of this Notification relates to any notes of the 7 shillings per cent. portion of the Transfer Loan of 1879.

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

MINT.

The 8th July 1893.

No 2923-A.—It is hereby notified for the information of all officers of Government and of the public that the silver and copper coins struck for Portuguese India in accordance with the provisions of the Convention set forth in the schedule appended to the Portuguese Convention Act, XVII of 1881, are not legal tender in British India, the said Convention having ceased and determined on the 4th February 1892.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 14th July 1893.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 665.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Ross, Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, is granted the temporary rank of Surgeon-Colonel, with effect from the 16th June 1893, whilst Officiating as Administrative Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner, Central Provinces, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel G. Thomson, M. B., appointed Officiating Principal Medical Officer, Lahore District.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 684.—*2nd Punjab* (*Simla*) *Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant John Frederick Whyte, Indian Staff Corps, to be Captain, with effect from the 8th June 1893, *vice* Bean, transferred to the supernumerary list.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th July 1893.

No. 263.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions in the classes of Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
* *	* *	* *	* *	* *
Preston, S.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary.	30th May 1893.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1893.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JULY 22, 1893.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

HORSE-BREEDING AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Simla, the 19th July 1893.

No. 1927—34.—Veterinary-Lieutenant H. P. Turnbull is appointed to the Civil Veterinary Department on probation, with effect from the 13th June 1893, and is posted to the Punjab and Balúchistán.

FORESTS.

The 21st July 1893.

No. 796-*F.*—Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr. E. P. Dansey, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, Bengal, the following reversions are ordered, with effect from 14th July 1893:

Mr. R. H. E. Thompson, Conservator, 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade, Northern Circle, Central Provinces, to his substantive grade.

* * * * *

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 21st July 1893.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 706.—The following extracts are published for general information :

"London Gazette," dated the 27th June 1893, pages 3643 and 3644.

INDIA OFFICE ;

The 27th June 1893.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Services, and admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India :

*　*　*　*　*

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

*　*　*　*

Surgeon-Captains to be Surgeon-Majors.

Dated 2nd April 1892.

*　*　*　*　*

John Adams Cunningham, M. D.

*　*　*　*　*

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers :

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel William Centre. Dated 2nd April 1893.

*　*　*　*　*

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 18th July 1893.

No. 282.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 163, dated 26th April 1893, the services of Mr. E. P. Henderson, C.S., Barrister-at-Law, Government Advocate, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab with effect from the 23rd June 1893.

The 19th July 1893.

No. 283.—Mr. J. E. Hilton, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is permanently promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, with effect from the 30th May 1893.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1893.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JULY 8, 1893.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th July 1893.

No. 1611-*G*.—The contents of Volume III of Aitchison's Treaties have been rearranged in the new edition which has just been published, so as to form Volumes III and IV of that work. It is therefore notified, for general information, with reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1723-G., dated the 2nd July 1883, that Rule II, clause (A) (4) of the Rules for the examination of junior officers in the Political Department has bee amended by the substitution of the words and figures "Volumes III and IV" for th word and figure "Volume III."

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JULY 29, 1893.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Simla, the 25th July 1893.

No. 437.—In supersession of the Notification of this Department, No. 813, dated the 18th December 1888, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules regarding the remuneration of Medical Officers for attendance on Native Chiefs and Nobles and Native gentlemen of high position in a Native State.

2. When a Native Chief or Noble or gentleman of high position desires the professional attendance of any Medical Officer of Government, the latter will be at liberty to attend him, provided that such attendance does not interfere with the due performance of his ordinary duties. The special permission of the Local Government will, however, be necessary when such attendance involves the absence of the officer from those duties for any substantial time.

3. The Native Chief, Noble or gentleman may offer any Medical Officer of Government attending him such fee as he thinks fit. The offer made will be reported by the Medical Officer through the Political Agent or other officer of Government exercising political functions in the State of which the said Chief, Noble or gentleman is a resident for the consideration of the Local Government within whose jurisdiction the Native State is situated. In reporting the offer, the Medical Officer will state, so far as he is able to do so consistently with his position as a medical adviser, the nature and extent of the relief afforded, the importance of the case from a professional point of view, and the circumstances under which he attended the patient. The Political Agent or officer forwarding the report will submit it with such remarks as he considers necessary. The Local Government will have authority to sanction the acceptance of any fee so reported unless the amount appears to be out of proportion to the relief afforded and to the circumstances of the case, in which event the matter will be submitted, with the Local Government's opinion, for the consideration and orders of the Government of India.

4. The report prescribed in the preceding paragraph will not be required from a Medical Officer in the following cases :—

(1) When the officer names his own charge in accordance with a scale which he has fixed for his patients generally who are not Native Princes or Chiefs, and when such charge is accepted by the patient ; and

(2) When the officer and patient reside in the same station and the fee does not exceed Rs. 50 for each visit, or Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate for repeated visits during the course of a year.

5. For the purposes of this Notification the term " Local Government " will be held to include an Agent to the Governor-General and a Resident of the 1st Class.

The 27th July 1893.

No. 442.—The services of Surgeon-Captain. D. T. Lane, M. D., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

C. J. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 28th July 1893.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 731.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps—*

Henry John Glennie Reid, Esquire, to be Captain, *vice* Allsop, transferred to the supernumerary list.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 732.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps—*

Lieutenant Edward Alfred Gillon resigns his commission, and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and to wear the uniform of the corps.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th July 1893.

No. 287.—Mr. J. I. R. Dempster, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, *temporary rank*, Punjab, is permanently promoted to that class, with effect from the afternoon of the 29th April 1893.

No. 291.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions in the classes of Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* *
Preston, S.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	...	28th June 1893.
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* *

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1893.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JULY 29, 1893.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 28th July 1893.

No. 291.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions in the classes of Superintending Engineers with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* *
Hilton, J. E. ...	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary ...	1st July 1893.
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* *

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED AUGUST 5, 1893.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 4th August 1893.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 756.—The Administrative Battalion, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Lieutenant-Colonel David Parkes Masson, Commandant, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be Commandant.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1893.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED AUGUST 12, 1893.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 10th August 1893.

No. 1100.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased, under Section 17 of the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878), to make the following addition to Rule 2 of the rules published in the Notification of the Government of India, Home Department, No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, as added to by Home Department Notification No. 114, dated the 25th January 1883 :—

> Every consignment of arms or ammunition or military stores transported in any part of British India by railway shall be conspicuously marked with the words "arms," "ammunition," or "military stores," as the case may be, in such a manner as to be readily recognisable by the Railway authorities. A copy of the license to transport the articles shall be attached to the way-bill when the consignment is booked as a parcel and to the invoice when booked as goods, and no consignment shall leave the railway premises without the contents being verified and compared with the license by the Railway Police at the place of delivery. Telegraphic advice of every such consignment shall be sent to the receiving station by the Railway authorities at the forwarding station.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 10th August 1893.

No. 298.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the substitution of the following sentence for the second sentence of Rule VIII of the Rules for the examination of Junior Civil Servants in Oriental languages published with the Notification of the Home Department, No. 1, dated the 2nd January 1880, as amended by the Notifications of the Home Department marginally noted :—

No. 55, dated 11th October 1881.
No. 17, dated 10th March 1885.
No. 57, dated 13th August 1885.

"Examinations by the higher standard in Persian will also be conducted, under the orders of the military officers commanding, by station committees half-yearly, on the first Monday in April and October, at any military station where a board of qualified officers can be assembled."

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 11th August 1893.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 770.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 9th August 1893.

* * * * *

Francis William Egerton.

* * * * *

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 776.—*North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant Henry Luckstedt to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 9th July 1893, *vice* Marshall, deceased.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th August 1893.

No. 302.—Mr. W. H. Johnson, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. T. E. Ivens, or until further orders.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1893.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED AUGUST 19, 1893.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Simla, the 16th August 1893.

No. 503.—Surgeon-Colonel J. Cleghorn, M. D., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, now on deputation to England, has obtained privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days, with effect from the date on which his special duty terminates.

The 18th August 1893.

No. 508.—The services of Surgeon-Captain F. J. Drury, I. M. S. (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

C. J. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

No. 3624-A.

Simla, the 18th August 1893.

Resolution by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

DURING the past year and a half numerous representations have reached the Government of India from European officers in Government service, bringing to notice the hardship which they have undergone in consequence of the fall in the rate of exchange, and praying for the adoption of measures of relief. The facts which came to the knowledge of the Government of India left no doubt that the distress from which their

servants were suffering was widespread and severe; and His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has lost no opportunity of expressing his sympathy with those who have been affected, and of urging upon the Secretary of State the necessity of applying an early and adequate remedy. It was not, however, found possible to deal with the matter while measures regarding the reform of the currency were still under consideration. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is now able to announce that the Secretary of State has been pleased to accord his sanction to the following scheme :

To every European and Eurasian Officer of Government, Civil or Military, not domiciled in India (except those whose pay is fixed in sterling and converted into rupees annually at the official adjusting rate) will be granted an allowance, to be designated Exchange Compensation Allowance, sufficient to enable each officer to remit to Europe one-half his salary, subject to a maximum limit of £1,000 a year, at a privileged rate. The privileged rate has been fixed until further orders at 1*s.* 6*d.* the rupee. The allowance, which will be admissible whether any remittance is actually made to Europe or not, will be given in the form of a percentage on the officer's salary, varying with the rate of exchange assumed as the market rate for the quarter, and calculated to yield an amount equal to the difference between one-half salary converted at 1*s.* 6*d.*, and one-half salary converted at the average market rate. The allowance will be payable month by month along with pay, and under the rules under which pay is drawn; and will be subject in every case to an annual maximum equal to the difference between £1,000 converted at 1*s.* 6*d.*, and the same sum converted at the average market rate.

2. Rules have been framed prescribing the manner in which the percentage for each quarter shall be calculated, and defining the conditions under which the allowance may be drawn, and these are published herewith for general information. The Secretary of State has been pleased to authorize effect being given to the rules from the beginning of the current official year 1893-94, and the allowance will accordingly be granted in respect of all payments of salary which became payable on or after the 1st April 1893. For the first quarter of the present official year, April to June, the percentage has been fixed at 10·81, corresponding to an exchange of 1*s.* 2¼*d.* to the rupee, this being the actual average rate during that quarter. For the second quarter, July to September 1893, the percentage has been fixed at 7·6, corresponding to an exchange of 1*s.* 3⅝*d.*, that being the actual average market rate from 1st July to the date of the Secretary of State's sanction to the scheme now announced. For future quarters the percentage will be fixed in the manner prescribed in the rules.

3. From the date when these rules come into force, the present system under which family remittances are made through the Government account by military officers and some others will cease, except in cases where this course is inconsistent with the terms of any contract of service. In the case of officers who have made family remittances since the 1st April last, an adjustment will be made when paying them their arrears of Exchange Compensation Allowance. Officers who have made family remittances since 1st April last should refer to their Account Officer before presenting for payment their bills for the arrears from 1st April of the Exchange Compensation Allowances now sanctioned.

4. The Secretary of State has further been pleased to sanction the payment of furlough allowances from the Home Treasury at the same privileged rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* to the rupee. This concession also will take effect from the 1st April last in lieu of the special rate of 1*s.* 4⅝*d.* provisionally sanctioned in the Notification in this Department, No. 823-A., dated the 27th February 1893, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 4th March 1893.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the Resolution be communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India; to all Local Governments and Administrations; to all Heads of Departments subordinate to the Finance Department; to the Comptroller and Auditor General; and to all Accountants-General and Comptrollers.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

Rules referred to in paragraph 2 of Finance Department Resolution No. 3624-A. of 18th August 1893.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

1. The allowance admissible under these rules is called Exchange Compensation Allowance. It is granted to European and Eurasian Officers of Government not domiciled in India to compensate them for the extra cost of remittance to Europe occasioned by the fall of the value of the rupee below 1*s.* 6*d.*, which is herein called the "privileged rate."

2. The allowance is granted with the view of enabling every European or Eurasian officer of Government not domiciled in India to remit to Europe half his salary at the privileged rate, subject to a maximum limit of £1,000 a year.

3. In case of doubt the Local Government will decide whether any officer is domiciled in India or not so domiciled for the purposes of these rules. But any European or Eurasian officer to whom the rules in Chapter XIII of the Civil Service Regulations apply may be assumed without further proof to be entitled to the allowance admissible under these rules.

4. The allowance is not admissible to any officer whose pay is fixed in sterling and is converted into rupees at the rate of exchange fixed annually for the adjustment of transactions between England and India.

5. The allowance is granted irrespective of whether any remittance is actually made or not.

6. Officers will be enabled to remit half salary at the privileged rate if they receive a percentage on half salary equal to the proportion by which the privileged rate exceeds the market rate of remittance, or half that percentage on the full salary. The allowance is accordingly given in the form of a percentage on the full salary drawn limited to the amount which would be admissible on a remittance of £1,000.

7. The percentage will be calculated for each quarter with reference to the difference between the privileged rate and the rate fixed as the approximate market rate applicable to the quarter—see rule 8. Thus, if the market rate of exchange applicable to any quarter is 1*s.* 4*d.*, the difference between this and the privileged rate is equivalent to a percentage of 12½ on that market rate, and the difference between the cost of remitting £1,000 @ 1*s.* 6*d.* (Rs. 13,333⅓) and at 1*s.* 4*d.* (Rs. 15,000) is Rs. 1,666⅔. The allowance payable during the quarter would therefore be granted at 6¼ per cent. on the full salary limited to the maximum of Rs. 1,666-10-8.

8. The market rate applicable to any quarter will be approximately the average of the Calcutta demand rate during the preceding quarter, and will be calculated and notified by the Comptroller-General before the beginning of the quarter.

9. The market rate fixed for any quarter will be applicable to all payments of salary falling due during that quarter. Thus, the rate fixed for the quarter July to September will apply to salary payable between the 1st July and 30th September,—*i.e.*, ordinarily to the salary for the months of June, July and August.

10. For the purpose of illustration, a table is appended showing the percentage admissible on full salary and the maximum allowance admissible at the rates which have been fixed as the market rates for the quarters April to June 1893 and July to September 1893, and at some other rates above and below 1*s.* 4*d.*

11. In the case of officers whose emoluments are regulated by the Civil Service Regulations, the allowance is admissible only on "Salary" as defined in Article 47, Civil Service Regulations. In the case of officers whose emoluments are regulated by the Army Regulations, India, it is admissible only on Pay, Indian Allowances, and Staff Pay.

12. The allowance may be drawn regularly with pay in the manner and under the rules under which pay is drawn; and will be charged to the same head as pay, but under a separate detailed head.

Table of percentage on salary admissible as Exchange Compensation Allowance.

Average market rate.	Percentage admissible.	Maximum Allowance.	
		Yearly.	Monthly.
s. *d.*		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1 4¼	5·38	1,435 14 4	119 10 6
1 4⅛	5·81	1,550 6 2	129 3 2
1 4	6·25	1,666 10 8	138 14 3
1 3⅞	6·69	1,784 12 5	148 11 8
1 3⅝	7·6	2,026 10 8	168 14 3
1 2⅘	10·81	2,882 14 1	240 3 10

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 18th August 1893.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 787.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—

Colonel C. H. Ewart, Indian Staff Corps, Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, and Under-Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Home (Police) Department (p. a.), for one year and six months, under Rule IX of the regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 27th August 1893.

* * * * *

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1893.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED AUGUST 26, 1893.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 24th August 1893.

No. 1168.—With reference to Home Department Notification No. 3104, dated the 7th December 1888, it is hereby notified for general information that all District Superintendents of Police drawing a salary of Rs. 800 a month and over will take rank in the third class of the supplementary graded list of civil offices not reserved for members of the Civil Service of India published with the Warrant of Precedence for India in Home Department No. 2032, dated the 1st November 1877,—that is to say, in Article 77 of the said Warrant.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 25th August 1893.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 820.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"*London Gazette,*" *dated the 1st August* 1893, *pages* 4357 *and* 4358.

* * * * * * * *

INDIA OFFICE;

1st August 1893.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions of officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Services, and admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

* * * * * * * *

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 10th May 1893.

* * * * * * * *

Charles Frederick Minchin.

* * * * * * * *

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1893.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED SEPTEMBER 2, 1893.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 31st August 1893.

No. 1212.—The following letter from Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, published in the Supplement to the *London Gazette,* dated 11th July 1893, is republished for general information :

Whitehall, July 10, 1893.

The following letter from the Queen has been received by The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department :

Windsor Castle, July 10, 1893.

The Queen wishes once again to express to Her people how much gratified and touched She has been by the great loyalty and devotion to Herself and Her Family which has been so strikingly evinced on the occasion of the Marriage of Her Beloved Grandson, The Duke of York, and His dear Bride, Princess Victoria Mary of Teck.

It is, indeed, nothing new to The Queen; for in weal and woe She has ever met with the warmest, kindest sympathy, which She feels very deeply.

She knows that the peoples of Her vast Empire are aware how truly Her heart beats for them in all their joys and sorrows, and that in the existence of this tie between them and Herself lies the real strength of the Empire.

With them The Queen joins in fervent prayer and wishes for the welfare and happiness of Her dear Grandchildren.

VICTORIA, R. I.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 31st August 1893.

No. 274.—The Reverend W. Ellison, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 16th July 1893.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 31st August 1893.

No. 317.—Mr. R. A. Molloy, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. I. R. Dempster, with effect from the 15th August 1893.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1893.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT OF THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED AUGUST 26, 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Circular No. $\frac{51}{51}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Museums and Exhibitions),—dated Simla, the 24th August 1893.

RESOLUTION.

Read the following—

General notice regarding the Antwerp International Exhibition of 1894.

ANTWERP INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1894 UNDER THE HIGH PATRONAGE OF HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.
HONORARY PRESIDENT—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF FLANDERS.

FOREIGN SECTIONS.

GENERAL NOTICE.

(Taken from the General Rules.)

THE Antwerp International Exhibition will include all Industrial, Scientific, and Artistic Productions, as well as all Commercial Produce. It will comprise Maritime, Colonial, and African Sections; also an Exhibition of Military Art.

Simultaneously with the General Exhibition, the Antwerp Royal Society of Fine Arts will hold a special exhibition of Painting, Sculpture, Engraving, and Architecture, to which Artists of all countries are invited to contribute.

It is also intended to hold a series of shows and exhibits of Live Stock, Agricultural Products, Flowers, Fruit, etc.

The Exhibition will be inaugurated May 5th, 1894, and will remain open for six full months, closing at latest on November 12th, 1894.

It will be located in the new quarter of the city, in close vicinity of the Scheldt and the new maritime installations, and will be connected with the principal railways.

It will cover in one enclosure an area of about 200 acres, including (1) a Palace of Fine Arts; (2) several Halls, covering about 120,000 square yards of ground, and intended for exhibiting Industrial and Commercial products, Machinery, Electric appliances, etc. These halls will be built of iron and steel and will be roofed with zinc.

A Board of Directors conduct the business of the Antwerp International Exhibition Company and decide all matters of Administration and Finance.

An Executive Committee under the honorary Presidency of Baron Osy van Zegwaart, Governor of the Province of Antwerp, and M. Jan Van Ryswyck, Burgomaster of the city, and under the effective Presidency of Count de Pret Roose de Calesberg, Member of the Senate, has charge of the organization and management of all Exhibits in the different departments.

By Decrees, dated 11th March 1893, Royal Commissions of the Belgian and Foreign Sections have been instituted under the honorary Presidency of His Royal Highness the Count of Flanders; also a Commissariat General of the Government and General Commissions of the Belgian and Foreign Sections.

The Belgian Commission is presided over by M. Leon De Bruyn, Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Public Works.

The Foreign Commission under the Presidency of M. Valére Mabille has for its object to encourage and facilitate the co-operation of Foreign Exhibitors.

The Commissariat General of the Government, whose head-quarters are at the *Palais des Académies* in Brussels, is conducted by Count Hyppolyte d'Ursel, who represents the Government at the Antwerp International Exhibition, and is the official referee between the Executive Committee of the Company and the Commissaries of the Belgian and Foreign Sections, also between the latter and the Foreign Commissaries delegated with the Exhibition, in all matters where the interests of Foreign Exhibitors are concerned.

The Commissary General of Foreign Sections, M. Vercruysen-Brack, Member of the Senate, co-operates with the Commissary General of the Government in all negociations with Foreign Countries, especially as regards the appointment of the Commissaries of the Foreign Sections

The Foreign Governments have been officially advised of the formation of this International Exhibition; they have been invited to appoint their official Commissaries to represent them.

Committees for furthering the objects of the Exhibition may be formed in the principal cities or towns of the world under approval of the Belgian Government, and with the co-operation of its Diplomatic and Consular Agents abroad.

Where no official Commissary has been appointed, Foreign Exhibitors may be represented by a private Committee or its delegate.

All products will be divided into classes, as per summary hereafter given, and will be exhibited in accordance with this classification in all the separate sections.

In the Halls for Machinery and Electricity the products of each country will be exhibited together as far as the distribution of motive power will allow.

The charge for space in the different compartments, including general decoration of the halls, and the reception of goods, has been established according to position as follows:—

I.—HALLS OF INDUSTRY.

Collective space.

Ground space.	(*a*) Depth not exceeding 1 metre— *Per lineal metre, frontage*	fr.	60
	(*b*) Depth exceeding 1 metre— *Per square metre, ground surface*	„	60
Wall space.	(*c*) *Per lineal metre, frontage*	„	60

The charge for collective space allotted will in no case be less than ... ... „ 60

Detached spaces.

(*a*) Measured at the greatest dimension, the smallest being below 1 metre—

Per lineal metre, frontage ... ... „ 90

(*b*) Both dimensions exceeding 1 metre—

Per square metre, ground surface ... ... „ 90

The charge for detached space allotted will in no case be less than ... ... „ 90

CENTRAL GALLERIES.

In the Central Galleries the charge will be	Collective space— *Per square metre*	„	90
	Detached spaces— *Per square metre*	„	130
Charge for rooms having at least 5 metres frontage and 5 metres depth.	Single frontage— *Per square metre*	„	70
	Corner frontage— *Per square metre*	„	90

The allotted space will be measured at the greatest length and width above the floor.

II.—HALLS OF MACHINERY AND ELECTRICITY.

For all non-working Machinery and Exhibits of any height.

(*a*) The depth not exceeding 1 metre—

Per lineal metre, frontage ... ... fr. 60

(*b*) The depth exceeding 1 metre—

Per square metre, ground surface ... ... „ 60

The charge for space in this department will in no case be less than ... ... „ 60

For all working machinery, receiving its motive power from steam, water, gas, electricity, or general transmission, and working at least five hours daily and four days weekly, *the above charges will be reduced one-half.*

The allotted spaces will be measured at the greatest length and width above the floor.

III.—MARITIME INSTALLATIONS, GARDENS, SHEDS AND TENTS.

Of whatever height.

(*a*) The depth not exceeding 1 metre—		
Per lineal metre, frontage	fr.	25
(*b*) The depth exceeding 1 metre—		
Per square metre, ground surface	"	25
The charge for space in this department will in no case be less than	"	25

For space allotted under sheds or tents, the above charges will be increased by fr. 5 per metre.

For large spaces taken in the Halls of Gardens by the different Countries, special terms will be arranged through the intervention of the Commissary General of the Belgian Government.

Foreign goods arriving by the Belgian State Railways will be returned carriage free over the same lines. Negociations have been opened with the private companies and the foreign lines in connexion with the Belgian State Railways to obtain the same terms from them.

Most of the regular lines of steamers will take goods for the Antwerp Exhibition at reduced rates of freight.

The Antwerp International Exhibition Company undertakes the handling of goods within the Exhibition, free of charge, on all packages received not later than April 15th, 1894, and not exceeding 1,500 kilos in weight. This includes the delivery of the packages on the space allotted, and the eventual re-loading on the railway trucks, within the limits of the Exhibition.

Empty packages will be stored at a low rate, and brought back for repacking at the close of the Exhibition.

The Executive Committee will arrange special terms for handling Goods and storing Empties with all Countries officially represented.

The general decoration of the Exhibition Halls will be carried out at the expense of the Company; all private and special decorations will be at the expense of Exhibitors singly or collectively.

Strict watch and guard will be established to prevent goods being stolen, strayed, or damaged, without, however, any responsibility being incurred by the Company in this respect.

All Exhibitors will be free to appoint at their own expense and under their own responsibility any number of private Inspectors from a list approved by the Company.

The Exhibitors, whether singly or collectively, are responsible for the whole charge for rent; for the supply, fixing, and decoration of all and any special appliances they may require, such as partitions, screens, extra ceilings, stands, raised flooring extra foundations for heavy exhibits; also for the packing, laying out, and repacking of their goods, rent for storage of empties, etc.

Exhibitors requiring steam, water, gas, or electricity must declare in their application for space the hourly quantity they require. It will be supplied as per tariff.

When motive power is required, the intended rate of speed must also be indicated.

In the Halls of Machinery, motive power will be obtainable per special tariff, and will be supplied from the main shaft for general transmission.

Intermediate transmission will be at the expense of Exhibitors; the foundations and all special appliances will also be at their cost.

A copy of the particular rules and regulations further relating to this department will be sent on application.

Articles of every day sale, also those manufactured on the spot, may be sold and delivered to visitors on payment of a percentage to be fixed by agreement; but such sales may not take place in the Halls without a special and written consent of the Executive Committee. A special convention will regulate the sale of refreshments in the gardens and grounds of the Exhibition.

An International Jury of Awards will be formed, the members of which will be appointed by their respective Governments ; this Jury will be organized and presided over by the Commissary General of the Belgian Government who will also propose for appointment by the Belgian Government members of the Jury from among the delegates of countries not officially represented.

The Jury will officiate as soon as possible. The Awards will consist of Medals or diplomas of First Class ; Diplomas of Gold, Silver, and Bronze Medals, and of Honorable Mention.

All foreign goods will be admitted to the Exhibition in bond, paying no duty of any kind if re-exported.

All inventions, patents, drawings, models, trade-marks, etc., exhibited will be placed under the immediate protection of the Belgian Government, and all rights of property in them will be effectually secured.

The Executive Committee will issue an official and complete catalogue methodically arranged and containing the name and address of each exhibitor, with particulars as to trade, place of production, etc. Foreign sections will have the right of issuing at their own expense their special catalogues and of selling them within their respective limits.

The issue of tickets for the Lottery authorized by the Belgian Government may extend over several series of one million tickets each ; the prizes to be purchased exclusively from Exhibitors. The issue of the first series of tickets will be authorized before the opening of the Exhibition.

Printed forms of application for space are supplied by the Executive Committee *or by the Commissariats of Countries officially represented.* These forms must be signed, and addressed prepaid to the official Commissariat of the Country to which the intending Exhibitor belongs, or to the Executive Committee of the Exhibition, No. 9, *Rue Gérard, Antwerp,* not later than October 1st, 1893, for all countries not officially represented.

All goods exhibited at the World's Fair, Chicago, which may be destined for the Antwerp Exhibition, will on arrival be stored free of charge *in the Halls, and as near as possible to their definite places.*

Arreté, en séance du Conseil d'Administration
à Anvers, le 25 Mai 1893.

L'Admistrateur Secrétaire,
HENRI BELIARD.

L'Administrateur Président,
Comte PRET ROOSE de GALESBERG,

Vu :

Pour le Comité Executif :

Le Secrétaire Général,
M. de RAMAIX.

Le Vice-Président, Directeur Général,
Alphonse HERTOGS.

Vu :

Le Secrétaire Général du
Commissariat du Gouvernement,
J. GODY.

Le Commissaire Général du Gouvernement
Comte Hippolyte d'URSEL.

The Secretary to the Government of Madras.
" " " " Bombay.
" " " " Bengal.
" " " " the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
" " " " of the Punjab.
" Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
" " " " Burma.
" " " " Assam.
" " " " Coorg.
" " " " Ajmere.
Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded to the several Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin for publication in the Local Gazettes.

[True Extract.]

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED SEPTEMBER 9TH, 1893.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 8th September 1893.

No. 287.—In continuation of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1173, dated the 19th July 1888, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to publish for general information, in accordance with the provisions of Section 37, sub-section (1), of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act (VI of 1886), the following rules which His Excellency in Council proposes to make under Section 36 (*a*) of the Act.

The draft will be taken into consideration on the expiration of one month from the date of this Notification.

1. The following fees shall be payable under Section 35 of the said Act, namely—

	Fees Rs.	A.	P.
For inspection of the descriptive list of registers or records delivered to the Registrar-General by Commissioners appointed under Chapter V of the said Act ...	1	0	0
For each copy of an entry in any register or record described in the above-mentioned descriptive list ...	1	0	0

Provided that soldiers and non-commissioned officers of Her Majesty's Regular Forces and all seamen shall be exempted from the payment of the foregoing fees, save when the same are payable to a person, not being a Registrar-General or other officer of Government, having the custody of any such register or record as aforesaid.

2. When fees payable under the foregoing rule are received by a Registrar-General or any person, being an officer of the Government, having the custody of any such registers or records as aforesaid, they shall be entered in a register and otherwise treated as if they were fees realized under the rules published under the Notification No. 1173, dated 19th July 1888, above referred to. When such fees are received by any other person, they may be retained by such person.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

No. 3900-*A*.

Simla, the 7th September 1893.

RESOLUTION.—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Read again—

Resolution in this Department, No. 3624-A., dated 18th August 1893, and the rules regarding the grant of Exchange Compensation Allowance appended thereto.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council directs that the following alterations be made in the rules appended to the Resolution read in the preamble :.

To be substituted for the last sentence of rule 7 :

"The allowance payable during each month of the quarter would therefore be granted at 6¼ per cent. on the full salary limited to a maximum of $\frac{1}{12}$th of Rs. 1,666-10-8 or Rs. 138-14-3."

To be substituted for rule 8:

"The market rate applicable to the quarters April to June and July to September 1893 has been fixed in Resolution No. 3624-A., dated 18th August 1893. For subsequent quarters, the market rate applicable to any quarter will be approximately the average of the Calcutta demand rate during the quarter ending on the 15th day of the last month of the preceding quarter and will be calculated and notified by the Comptroller-General if possible on such 15th day. The rate will be fixed at the nearest $\frac{1}{32}$ of a penny."

ORDER.—Ordered, that the Resolution be communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India; to all Local Governments and Administrations; to all Heads of Departments subordinate to the Finance Department; to the Comptroller and Auditor General; and to all Accountants General and Comptrollers.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," SEPTEMBER 9, 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF INDIAN GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS IN ENGLAND.

PUBLIC. INDIA OFFICE:

No. 78. *London, 27th July,* 1893.

To His Excellency the Most Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council.

MY LORD MARQUIS,—With reference to my predecessor's Despatch No. 122, dated the 7th of November 1889, I forward, for the information of Your Excellency in Council, 25 copies of amended rules for the guidance of Indian Government Scholars in this country.

I have, &c.,

KIMBERLEY.

RULES FOR INDIAN GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS IN ENGLAND.

(*As amended by Secretary of State in Council, 11th July* 1893.)

1. Every scholar shall, on reaching England, at once present himself at the India Office, and report his arrival in writing.

2. Every scholar shall, without any unnecessary delay, inform the Secretary of State to which University he intends to proceed, and shall at once take steps to enter himself at the College he has selected.

3. Every scholar shall, within four weeks of reaching England, submit for the approval of the Secretary of State a statement showing the general course of study he proposes to follow; and the course approved shall not be changed without the sanction of the Secretary of State.

4. Every scholar shall, at the end of each term of residence at a University, submit to the Secretary of State a certificate from the proper College or University authority showing that his residence, conduct and progress in study have been satisfactory during the term.

5. Every scholar shall at all times obey such instructions as he may receive from the Secretary of State.

6. Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the allowance, at the rate of £200 a year for three years, will be paid quarterly in advance by the India Office, commencing from the date of the scholar's reporting his arrival in England; but this allowance shall be reduced by the amount of any other sum which may become payable to him out of the revenues of India in respect of residence at a University during the same period or any part of it.

7. Every scholar will forfeit his scholarship who, not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the Secretary of State may consider sufficient, fails to complete a residence of three years in England according to the terms and conditions approved by the Secretary of State under rule 3, or who is guilty of misconduct or disregard of the orders of the Secretary of State. If a scholarship be forfeited, the scholar will lose his claim to a free return passage to India, and will further become liable to refund the cost of his free passage to England.

8. The scholars will be under the special supervision and charge of the Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State, through whom the necessary orders will be given, and to whom all reports and other communications respecting them should be sent.

C. J. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1893.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1893.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 15th September 1893.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 878.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 14th September 1893.

James Alexander Lawrence Montgomery.

*   *   *   *   *   *

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 15th September 1893.

No. 345.—Mr. W. H. Shortt, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, 2nd Grade, temporary, on probation, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, is confirmed in the Superior Accounts Branch.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1893.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED SEPTEMBER 23RD, 1893.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th September 1893.

No. 28.—In accordance with Rule III of the Regulations published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, No. 19, dated the 23rd June, 1893, His Excellency the Governor-General, under the authority vested in him by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 and 56 Vict., c. 14), has been pleased on the recommendation of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies to nominate Bába Khem Singh Bedi, C.I.E., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 20th September 1893.

No. 994-*F.*—Furlough for two years, under Article 371 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr. J. Ballantine, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 3rd Grade, Berar, on deputation to His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, with effect from 16th June 1893. Mr. Ballantine availed himself of subsidiary leave from 10th to 15th idem, both dates inclusive.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 21st September 1893.

No. 1557-*G.*—Mr. C. L. Tupper, Indian Civil Service, Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, is placed on special duty under the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 19th September 1893.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1893.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 29th September, 1893.

No. 4257-*Ex.*—Mr. R. M. Dane, Deputy Commissioner, Punjab, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Department by Notification in the *Punjab Government Gazette*, No. 1081, dated the 28th September 1893, is placed on special duty in this Department in connection with work arising from the appointment of the Royal Commission on Opium, with effect from the 18th September 1893.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 28th September 1893.

No. 361.—The following is published for general information :

No. 2523-G., dated 28th September, 1893.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Reorganisation of the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department.

Read—

Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 65 P. W., dated 2nd November 1892.

Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 31 P. W., dated 27th July 1893.

Telegram to Secretary of State, dated 8th September 1893.

Telegram from Secretary of State, dated 27th September 1893.

RESOLUTION.—With the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to promulgate the following rules and orders for regulating the organisation of the grades, the grade pay, and the promotion of Executive and Assistant Engineers of the Public Works Department.

2. In the case of officers entitled to draw the rates of pay of the Imperial Service the present organisation of the grades and the pay are modified as shown below :

Present organisation and pay.	Monthly pay. Rs.	Organisation and pay as now sanctioned.	Monthly pay. Rs.
Executive Engineer, 1st grade ...	... 950	Executive Engineer, 1st grade ...	... 1,000
" " 2nd " ...	... 800	" " 2nd " ...	... 850
" " 3rd " ...	... 700	" " 3rd " ...	... 700
" " 4th " ..	... 600	Assistant Engineer, 1st " ...	... 550
Assistant Engineer, 1st " ...	... 500	" " 2nd " ...	... 450
" " 2nd "	350 rising to 400 after 3 years	" " 3rd " ...	... 350
" " 3rd " ...	... 250	Ungraded—old 3rd grade (will eventually disappear)	... 250

Officers in the present 3rd grade of Assistant Engineers will remain so graded, being denominated as "*old 3rd grade*" until they rise, in accordance with the present rules, to the new 3rd grade (old 2nd grade). Apprentice Engineers now in the Department, or entering it under the guarantee of 1884,* and not under the Provincial Service rules published in Resolution No. 2112-G., dated 19th July 1892, will rise in accordance with present rules to the old 3rd grade of Assistant Engineers, and thence to new 3rd grade (old 2nd grade).

NOTE.—Apprentice Engineers appointed to the Provincial service under the above quoted Resolution will be promoted under the rules of that Resolution to the 3rd Assistant grade of the Provincial establishment, the latter establishment being modified as indicated in paragraph 7 of this Resolution.

3. The increased rates of pay in the 1st and 2nd Executive grades will apply from 16th August 1893 to all members of the establishment in these grades or promoted to them. The reduced rates in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Assistant grades will apply to officers entitled to draw the Imperial rates of pay only in the case of those who have not entered the Colleges for their course of training before the issue of these orders. Others will continue to draw the present rates of Rs. 600, Rs 500, and Rs. 350 rising to Rs. 400 after three years' approved service if not promoted at the end of three years.

NOTE.—No. officer passed over for promotion to the new 2nd grade of Assistant can draw the increment.

4. The following table compares the present and future staff scale of pay under these orders to be drawn by Royal Engineer officers who draw the staff scale of pay. The lower rates in the three Assistant grades will apply only to those who elect for the staff scale after the publication of these orders :

Staff scale of pay.

PRESENT.			FUTURE.		
Grades.	Staff in addition to Military pay.	Maximum.	Grades.	Staff in addition to Military pay.	Maximum
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Executive Engineer, 1st grade	600	1,250	Executive Engineer, 1st grade	600	1,250
" " 2nd "	500	900	" " 2nd "	500	900
" " 3rd "	450	800	" " 3rd "	450	800
" " 4th "	350	650	Assistant Engineer, 1st "	300	600
Assistant Engineer, 1st "	300	550	" " 2nd "	250	500
" " 2nd " after 3 years' approved service.	250	500	" " 3rd "	200	450
" " 2nd grade, for the first three years of service.	200	450			

* Resolution No. 1443-G., dated 13th December 1884.

5. An officer who is substantively, or substantively for a time, in the present 4th Executive grade, although he may be graded as an Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, under the new organisation, may with the special sanction of the Local Government retain his present denomination, and may continue to draw travelling allowance as an Executive Engineer. Such officers will appear in the classified list as "Executive Engineers, old 4th grade," until promoted to the 3rd grade.

6. Promotions shall be made from grade to grade and class to class under the following rules, subject to the present rules regarding recommendation and selection of the officers most deserving of promotion—

(1) A cadre number shall be laid down from time to time for each list on which promotions are made. The distribution of this number over the six grades shall be apportioned as follows :—

The number in the 1st Executive grade shall not exceed 25 per cent. of the cadre number.

The number in the 1st and 2nd Executive grades together shall not exceed 40 per cent. of the cadre number.

The number in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Executive grades together shall not exceed 50 per cent. of the cadre number.

The number in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Executive grades and 1st Assistant Engineer grade shall not exceed 70 per cent. of the cadre number.

The number in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Executive grades and 1st and 2nd Assistant Engineer grades shall not exceed 85 per cent. of the cadre number.

The balance of the staff shall be either in the Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, or shall remain nominally in the 3rd Assistant grade of the present organisation, according to the rules to which they are subject (see paragraph 2).

NOTE.—The old 3rd grade of Assistant Engineer will disappear as soon as all present incumbents and the apprentices under the guarantee of 1884 have been promoted to the new 3rd grade of Assistant Engineers.

(2) The scale, framed as above, shall be the limiting scale within and up to which promotions can be made, provided that the officers selected for permanent promotion fulfil the conditions of the following time rule :

	Rs.	
Officers shall be eligible for promotion to Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade ...	450	On completing three years' service from date of entering the new 3rd grade (old 2nd grade) of Assistant Engineer.
Officers shall be eligible for promotion to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade ...	550	On completing 3½ years in the 2nd grade, or 6½ from date of entering the 3rd grade of Assistant Engineer.
Officers shall be eligible for promotion to Executive Engineer, 3rd grade ...	700	On completing 4½ years in the 1st grade or 11 years from date of entering the 3rd grade of Assistant Engineer.
Officers shall be eligible for promotion to Executive Engineer, 2nd grade ...	850	On completing 3½ years in the 3rd grade of Executive Engineer, or 14½ years from date of entering the 3rd grade of Assistant Engineer.
Officers shall be eligible for promotion to Executive Engineer, 1st grade ...	1,000	On completing 4½ years in the 2nd grade of Executive Engineer, or 19 years form date of entering the 3rd grade of Assistant Engineer.

NOTE.—In the case of officers who entered the Department above the rank of Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade (old organisation), an equitable allowance shall be made, if necessary, in estimating their title to promotion under this rule, which will ordinarily be the time period in each grade according to the above standard.

(3) If, however, an officer eligible for promotion under the time rule is not promoted for any reason, such as not being recommended or being otherwise superseded, for each officer so passed over another officer may be promoted within the measure of the limiting scale of clause (1).

The result of this rule will be that the actual scale will be the same as if all the officers eligible were promoted, so far as the limiting scale permits.

Under this rule any officer not qualified by length of service may be promoted in place of an officer who is eligible by the time rule, but not equally eligible with the former under the rule of the selection.

(4) Officers on deputation for periods exceeding six months, provided they are absentees as defined in Articles 110 and 111, Civil Service Regulations, shall not be counted against the scale, but may be promoted, if recommended and considered deserving under the rules, *pari passu* with their contemporaries (juniors) on the Government list. Officers promoted sub. *pro tem.* to the Superintending Engineer class, or other corresponding posts in the place of officers who are similarly on deputation, shall be dealt with in the same way, and permanent promotions made in their places if the scale and time rule admit. Such officers on return to Government service, or on reverting from the Superintending Engineer class, shall be absorbed in the grades to which they belong on the occurrence of the first vacancy.

(5) Excesses over and above the limiting scale of clause (1), which may be found to exist in certain of the lower grades above the 3rd Assistant Engineer grade, after carrying out promotions in accordance with the above rules, shall be absorbed by refraining from promoting officers until the excesses disappear. Excesses in the 3rd Assistant grade caused by the promotion or appointment of officers to that grade under the ordinary rules are permissible. Such officers, as well as the ungraded officers below the 3rd grade, who are in excess of the total cadre, if any, will be considered as supernumeraries.

7. Officers of the Provincial establishment appointed under the rules contained in Resolution No. 2112 G., dated 19th July 1892, will be graded with the officers of the Imperial establishment in accordance with clause VI, paragraph 1, of that Resolution; and will be promoted, subject to the present rules regarding recommendation and selection, side by side with the officers of the Imperial establishment in accordance with the scale and time rule laid down in clauses (1) and (2), paragraph 6, of this Resolution. They will draw the rates of pay laid down in caluse II of the Resolution of 19th July 1892 quoted above. The arrangement of the grades will, however, be modified in accordance with the terms of this Resolution, and will stand as follows:

		Pay. Rs.
Executive Engineer,	1st grade	... 650
" "	2nd "	... 550
" "	3rd "	... 475
Assistant Engineer,	1st "	... 400
" "	2nd "	... 350
" "	3rd "	... 250

8. Temporary promotions on acount of officers absent on furlough, or temporarily promoted to the Superintending Engineer class for officers so absent, will be made, in accordance with present rule, from the Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, to the Executive Engineer, 3rd grade. The time limit in clause (2) of paragraph 6 will not apply to such promotions.

9. The following are the cadre numbers and limiting scale for each list calculated in accordance with clause (1) of paragraph 6:

	Cadre Number.	LIMITING SCALE.					
		EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS.			ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.		
		1st.	2nd	3rd.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
Madras	72	18	11	7	14	11	11
Bombay	78	19	12	8	16	11	12
Bengal	56	14	8	6	11	9	8
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	86*	21	13	9	17	13	13
Punjab	112†	28	17	11	22	17	17
Local Administrations	130	32	20	13	26	19	20
Railways	196	49	29	20	39	30	29

* 37 for Buildings and Roads Branch and 49 for Irrigation Branch ... } This distribution may, however, be modified by the Local Government.

† 44 " " " 68 " " ... }

It should be carefully borne in mind that promotions cannot be made up to the full limit of this scale unless the officers are either eligible for the promotion under the time rule (clause (2) of paragraph 6), or are promoted in place of other officers eligible under the time rule, but of inferior merit (clause (3) of the same paragraph).

The above cadre numbers and scale shall take effect from the 16th August 1893, and shall regulate the promotion on each list up to the end of 1894; provided that, should the strength of any list be reduced within that period by transfers and retirements to such an extent that the difference between its actual strength and the cadre number equals or exceeds 10 per cent. of the latter, then the cadre number and corresponding scale shall be reconsidered with reference to the existing strength. At the end of 1894 all the cadre numbers will be subject to reconsideration.

10. Under the orders of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the rules for the organisation of the Engineer establishment now promulgated are to be subject to revision at the end of seven years.

11. The condition in the rule of the Public Works Code, Vol. I, Chapter 1, paragraph 11, according to which the increments of Rs. 50 each at the end of four and eight years' service respectively in the Executive Engineer, 1st grade, can be claimed on account of satisfactory service only if the officer consents to forego all claims to promotion to the Superintending Engineer class, is hereby abrogated. In future, subject to the present condition of approved service, the increments may be granted to any officer in the Executive Engineer, 1st grade, on completion of the prescribed periods of service in that grade. Any officer who has completed eight years' continuous and efficient service in the 1st grade may be granted the two increments of Rs. 50 each from the 16th August last, in addition to the pay of the 1st grade now sanctioned, if he has not already drawn the first increment; and the second increment, if he has already drawn the first, notwithstanding that he has not completed the period of four years from the date on which he began to draw the first increment.

In future no officer holding the position of Superintendent of Works shall draw any local allowance as such which will have the effect of raising his salary above that of a Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.

12. The rules of the Public Works Department Code which now regulate promotion, after passing a qualifying examination, to the 4th grade of the Executive Engineer class and to the 1st and 2nd grades of the Assistant Engineer class shall now be read as applying to promotion to the corresponding grades under the new organisation, namely, to the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd grades respectively of the Assistant Engineer class.

13. In promulgating these rules, the Governor-General in Council desires to call special attention to the previous orders directing that weight shall be given to merit rather than to mere seniority in selecting officers for promotion in the several grades.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be circulated to the Local Governments and administrations and officers noted on the margin for information and guidance, and that it be published in Part I of the *Gazette of India.*

The Governments of Madras and Bombay, Public Works Department, General and Railway Branches.
The Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor-General for Rájpútána, Central India, and Baluchistán.

The Accountant-General, Public Works Department.

The Director-General of Railways.

The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Central Division, Lucknow, and Assam.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

It should be carefully borne in mind that promotions cannot be made up to the full [illegible] of this grade unless the officers are [illegible] eligible for the promotion under the [illegible] rule (clause (6) of paragraph 9), or on the [illegible] of [illegible] place of other officers eligible [illegible] the same rule, [illegible] (clause (9) of the same paragraph).

The above revised numbers and scale will take effect from the 16th August [illegible] [illegible] shall regulate the promotion [illegible] up to the end of [illegible] provided that [illegible] the strength of any [illegible] is reduced within that period by transfers [illegible] [illegible] between the [illegible] and the [illegible] number [illegible] [illegible] of the latter, then the [illegible] considered with reference to the [illegible] strength. At the end of [illegible] all these [illegible] numbers will be subject to a [illegible]

10. Under the orders of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] establishment now [illegible] to be subject to [illegible] at the end of seven years.

11. The condition in the [illegible] of the Public Works Code, Vol. I, Chapter [illegible] [illegible], according to which the increments of [illegible] to each at the end of four and eight years' service respectively in the Executive Engineer, 1st grade, can be claimed on account of [illegible] only if the officer consents to [illegible] all claims to promotion to the Superintending Engineer Class, is hereby abrogated. In future, subject to the [illegible] condition of approved service, the increments may be granted to any officer [illegible] Executive Engineer, 1st grade, on completion of the prescribed periods of service in that grade. Any [illegible] has completed eight years' [illegible] service in the 1st grade may be granted the two increments from the 16th August [illegible] in addition to the pay of the 1st grade now [illegible] if he has not [illegible] that [illegible] of the [illegible] and the second increment, if he has already drawn the first, [illegible] [illegible] he has not completed the period of four years from the date on which he began to draw the first increment.

In future no officer holding the position of Superintendent of Works shall draw any local allowance as such which will have the effect of raising his salary above that of a Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.

12. The rules of the Public Works Department Code which now regulate promotion, after passing examinations, to the 4th grade of the Executive Engineers [illegible] and to the 1st and 2nd grades of the Assistant Engineer class shall now be [illegible] [illegible] to promotion to the corresponding grades under the new organisation, namely, to the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd grades respectively of the Assistant Engineers [illegible].

13. In promulgating these rules the Governor-General in Council desires to call special attention to the previous orders directing that weight shall be given to merit rather than to mere seniority in selecting officers for promotion in the several grades.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be circulated to the Local [illegible]

[illegible] Public Works Department.

[illegible] North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and [illegible] the Punjab.

The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and [illegible]

The Resident at Hyderabad.

The Agents to the Governor-General for [illegible], Central India, and Rajputana.

The Accountant-General, Public Works Department.

The Director-General of Railways.

The [illegible] to the Government of India for Railways.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1893.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED OCTOBER 7, 1893.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 2nd October 1893.

No. 2524 *F.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following orders in respect of criminal proceedings within the territory of Kurram against British subjects other than (*a*) European British subjects, and (*b*) persons jointly charged with European British subjects:—

(1) The Officer on Special Duty, Kurram, for the time being, shall exercise within the limits of the territory under his control the powers of a District Magistrate and a Court of Session as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

(2) The Sessions Judge of Peshâwar, for the time being, shall exercise the powers of a Court of Session and a High Court as described in the said Code in respect of all offences over which magisterial jurisdiction is exercised by the Officer on Special Duty, Kurram, provided that the Officer on Special Duty shall not commit any accused person for trial to the Sessions Judge acting as a Court of Session.

(3) The Sessions Judge of Peshâwar, for the time being, shall exercise the powers of a High Court as described in the said Code in respect of all offences over which the jurisdiction of a Court of Session is exercised by the Officer on Special Duty, Kurram, except that, when an accused person is sentenced to death, the said powers of a High Court as a court of appeal, reference, and revision shall be exercised not by the Sessions Judge of Peshâwar, but by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies, and no sentence of death passed by the Officer on Special Duty, Kurram, shall be carried out till it has been confirmed by the said Lieutenant-Governor.

(4) In the exercise of the jurisdiction of a Court of Session conferred on him by this notification, the Officer on Special Duty, Kurram, may take cognizance of an offence as a court of original criminal jurisdiction without the accused person being committed to him by a Magistrate, and shall when so taking cognizance of any offence follow the procedure prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, for the trial of warrant cases by Magistrates.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

Judicial Stamps.

Simla, the 6th October 1893.

No. 4344-*S.-R.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, VII of 1870, and in supersession of the orders contained in clause (6) under heading A of the Notification in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 4650, dated the 10th September 1889, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the fee chargeable on appeals from orders under clause (*c*) of Section 244 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882) shall be limited to the amounts chargeable under Article 11 of the Second Schedule to the Court Fees Act, 1870.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 6th October 1893.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 952.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approvals :—

* * * * *

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

* * * * *

Surgeon-Captains who have completed twelve years' full pay service to be Surgeon-Majors.

Dated 1st October 1893.

Louis Tarleton Young, M. D.

* * * * *

Donald St. John Dundas Grant, M. B.

* * * * *

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 959.—*2nd Punjab* (*Simla*) *Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Colonel W. P. Symons, C. B., Assistant Adjutant-General (for Musketry), to be officiating commandant, in addition to his other duties, during the absence from Simla on duty with the Kabul Mission of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H. M. Durand, K. C. I. E., C. S. I.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1893.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED OCTOBER 14, 1893.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 9th October 1893.

No. 1506—In accordance with the provisions of section 18, sub-section (1), of the Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884), and with the directions contained in Home Department Notification No. 1964, dated the 2nd September 1887, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following draft rule which he proposes to substitute for rule 6 (XIX) of the rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives published in Home Department Notification No. 1417, dated the 24th June 1887.

The draft will be taken into consideration on the expiry of two months from the date of this Notification:

Draft Rule.

It the wagons employed in the transport of explosives are provided with brakes, the brakes thereon shall on no account be worked while the wagons are running with a train, nor shall brakes, other than iron brakes, on vehicles immediately adjoining such wagons be worked while such wagons are so running.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1893.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED OCTOBER 7, 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Circular No. $\frac{59}{73}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Museums and Exhibitions),—under date Simla, the 3rd October 1893.

RESOLUTION.

Read the following papers:

1. Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 9, dated 20th January 1887, and enclosures.
2. Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 8, dated 1st November 1887.
3. Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 25, dated 29th March 1888.
4. Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 60, dated 10th July 1890, and enclosures.
5. Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 13, dated 26th February 1891, and enclosures.
6. Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 52, dated 30th June 1891.
7. Circular to Local Governments and Administrations, No. $\frac{7}{21}$, dated 17th July 1891.
8. Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 63, dated 17th September 1891.
9. Circular to Local Governments and Administrations, No. $\frac{25}{21}$, dated 24th October 1891.
10. Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 10, dated 10th February 1892.
11. Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 24, dated 14th April 1892.
12. Circular to Local Governments and Administrations, No. 25, dated 24th June 1892.
13. Circular to Local Governments and Administrations, No. $\frac{30}{15}$, dated 16th July 1892.

MANY enquiries having been received by the Government of India on the subject, the following explanation of the constitution and objects of the Imperial Institute is published for general information.

2. In December 1886 an organising Committee appointed by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with Lord Herschell as President, submitted their report, copies of which were received by the Government of India and circulated to Local Governments and Administrations in February 1887.

3. Lord Herschell's Committee recommended that the Institute should comprise two sections—one for the United Kingdom, the other for the Colonies and India. They explained in the 9th and following paragraphs of their report that—

"(9) the object of the Colonial and Indian Section will be to illustrate the great commercial and industrial resources of the Colonies and India, and to spread a knowledge of their progress and social condition.

"(10) To this end provision should be made for—

"(1) the display in an adequate manner of the best natural and manufactured products of the Colonies and India, and, in connection with this, the circulation of typical collections throughout the United Kingdom;

"(2) a hall for the discussion of Colonial and Indian subjects, and for receptions connected with the Colonies and India;

"(3) the formation of Colonial and Indian libraries, and establishing in connection therewith reading, news, and intelligence rooms;

"(4) the incorporation in some form into the proposed Institute of the Royal Colonial Institute and Royal Asiatic Society if, as is hoped, it be possible to bring about such a union;

"(5) the collection and diffusion of the fullest information in regard to the industrial and material condition of the Colonies, so as to enable intending emigrants to acquire all requisite knowledge. Such information might be advantageously supplemented by simple and practical instruction. An emigration office of this character should be in correspondence with the provincial towns, either through the free libraries or by other means, so that information may be readily accessible to the people. These objects would be greatly facilitated if, as may be hoped, the Government should consent to the transfer to the buildings of the Institute of the recently formed Emigration Department, which would, by a close connection with the Institute, largely increase its usefulness.

"(11). Facilities might be afforded for the exhibition of works of Colonial and Indian Art.

"(12). It is also considered desirable that means should be provided, not for a general exhibition, but for occasional special exhibitions of Colonial and Indian produce and manufactures. At one time a particular Colony or portion of the Empire may desire to show its progress; at another time a general comparison of particular industries may be useful. Whilst the permanent galleries would exhibit the usual commercial or industrial products of the several Colonies and India, the occasional exhibitions would stimulate and enlist the sympathies of Colonial and Indian producers, and keep up an active co-operation with the industrial classes of this country."

4. The Colonial and Indian Section has since the date of the Committee's report been subdivided into sections for each Colony, and there is now a distinct section for India, which, for the purposes of this Resolution, will be referred to as "the Indian Section."

The scope of the Indian Section has been enlarged by the introduction of arrangements for the teaching of Oriental languages thus described in the Year Book of the Institute for 1892:

"In 1887 it was suggested that a School of Modern Oriental Studies should be established as a branch of the Institute in imitation of the very efficient establishments of this kind which are carried on with Government resources in France, Germany, and Austria. The promulgation of this proposal led to negotiation with the authorities of University College and King's College, London, which resulted in their co-operation with the Institute in the establishment of the School. A Special Committee having been appointed to organise a system of work, it was arranged that classes for instruction in the Oriental languages required by students qualifying for examinations for the Indian Civil Service should be held at University College, while Modern Oriental languages, other than the Indian languages, should be taught at King's College, and that the Imperial Institute should undertake the general administrative and financial work. The School was officially opened in January 1890, when an inaugural address was delivered by Professor Max Müller at the Royal Institution in the presence of His Royal Highness the Prince of

Wales. The daughters of the late Colonel W. J. Ouseley (Bengal Army) have established and endowed in his memory three scholarships in Arabic and Persian in connection with the School, each one of the value of not less than £50 per annum."

Since 1887 subscriptions to the amount of £ 101,550 have been raised in this country, and constitute more than one quarter of the total subscriptions received from all sources by the Managing Committee in London. The entire sum contributed has been utilized partly for the constitution of a permanent endowment fund, which amounted in 1892 to £ 141,520, and partly for the construction of the building.

The Institute, of which the foundation stone was laid by the Queen on the 4th of July 1887, was formally opened by Her Majesty on the 10th May 1893.

5. It was originally intended that a Committee of the Indian Section should be formed in India with the Viceroy as President, and in 1887 the names of members were forwarded to the Secretary of State. This scheme was, however, superseded by the constitution framed in 1890, in pursuance of the charter granted to the Institute in May 1888, under which the Institute is controlled by a governing body or general Council of not less than 120 members or governors, of whom 15 are appointed to represent India. The Indian Governors may be selected in such manner as the Governor-General in Council for the time being may direct.

6. The following rules have been prescribed for the appointment of the Indian representatives:

Three are to be appointed annually by the Governor-General in Council; six by the Provinces, including Native States, in rotation; four by the Chambers of Commerce in rotation; and two by Native institutions; provided that no representative can be appointed who will not be resident in England during his term of office.

The term of office commences and ends on the 23rd of July, but a fresh nomination may be made at any intervening date in the event of office being vacated by the return of a member to India or for any other reason.

The Native States and Associations to be represented each year will be selected by the Government of India after ascertaining what eligible candidates are resident in England, and after correspondence with the rulers of the Native States and with the Native institutions concerned.

Provinces and Chambers of Commerce, in the order below prescribed for the next three years, will forward to the Secretary in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture the names of proposed representatives on or before the 1st of June. In each case three names may be submitted in the order in which it is desired that the offer of a governorship for the ensuing year may be made to the nominees. If no one of the nominees accept, the Government of India will select a representative. If no communication is received before the 1st of June from any Province or Chamber of Commerce entitled to a nomination, either the offer will be made to any existing representative, or a representative will be selected by the Government of India.

The following is the rotation prescribed for the next three years:

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Provincial representatives.	Madras.	Burma.	Bengal.
	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	Bombay.
	Bengal.	Assam.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
	Bombay.	Madras.	Burma.
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.
	A Native State.	A Native State.	A Native State.
Representatives of Chambers of Commerce.	Calcutta.	Northern India.	Karáchi.
	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Northern India.
	Madras.	Bombay.	Calcutta.
	Rangoon.	Madras.	Bombay.

7. The Members of the Indian Section of the governing body in 1892-93 were:

On behalf of the Government of India—

W. T. Thiselton Dyer, Esquire, C.I.E., C.M.G., F.R.S.

General James T. Walker, R.E., C.B., LL.D. (late Surveyor-General of India).

George Watt, Esquire, M.B., C.I.E. (Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India).

On behalf of Provinces and Native States—

Madras—David F. Carmichael, Esquire (late Madras Civil Service).

Bengal—Philip Nolan, Esquire (Secretary to the Government of Be ngal).

North-Western Provinces and Oudh—W. S. Halsey, Esquire (late Bengal Civil Service).

Punjab—Baden H. Baden-Powell, Esquire, C.I.E. (late Bengal Civil Service).

Native States (Jeypur)—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Hendley, C.I.E. (Residency Surgeon, Jeypur).

On behalf of Indian Chambers of Commerce —

Bombay—Sir Frank Forbes Adam, C.I.E. (of Messrs. Graham and Co., Manchester).

Rangoon—James Annan Bryce, Esquire (of Messrs. Wallace Brothers).

Madras—George G. Arbuthnot, Esquire.

Calcutta—Sir Alexander Wilson, Kt. (of Messrs. Matheson & Co., London).

On behalf of Indian Institutions—

Poona Sarvajanik Sabha—Dadabhai Naoroji, Esquire, M.P.

Bengal British Indian Association—Sir William Wilson Hunter, K.C.S. I., C.I.E.

8. Fellows of the Imperial Institute are elected under rules, of which a copy is appended to this Resolution, and which explain the conditions and privileges attached to Fellowship. Application for election as Fellow, or for any information that may be required regarding the Institute, should be made to the Secretary, Imperial Institute, South Kensington.

9. The Government of India have decided that the most effective way in which the Imperial Institute can be made to serve the interests of India is to utilise it both for the purpose of attracting attention to the various economic products of India, especially those which are little known, and for obtaining through the agency of the governing body the trial or analysis by experts of products more or less new to commerce. The objects held in view will be more fully gathered from the following explanation embodied in the preface to the series of Commercial Hand-books which are provided to the Institute by the Department of Economic Products:

"The Government of India have arranged to provide to the Imperial Institute for the illustration of the Economic Products of India—

"(A) a descriptive catalogue or dictionary;

"(B) an index collection of all products;

"(C) a commercial collection of special products;

"(D) a hand-book descriptive of C.

"A. The descriptive catalogue has been completed, and is termed the "Dictionary of the Economic Products of India." The compilation has occupied eight years, and has been made under the editorship of Dr. G. Watt, C.I.E., Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India. It has been confined to the collection of facts and statistics available up to the date of the publication of the work.

"To each product there is assigned in the dictionary a separate number, which will be permanently maintained for purposes of reference.

"B. The index collection will, when completed, comprise small samples of every economic product of India, which will bear the same numbers as those assigned to the products in the dictionary.

"C. The commercial collections are on a larger scale. The number of products of which a collection is provided each year will be limited to about 20.

"Each collection will comprise as complete a set of specimens of the product in its raw and manufactured state as is necessary for the fulfilment of the objects with which the commercial collections and hand-books are provided.

"D. The hand-books will supply, in a separate pamphlet for each product, the information contained in the dictionary, amplified by supplementary facts and statistics, and illustrated by maps, diagrams, photographs, etc.

"The objects of the commercial collections and hand-books which accompany them are:

"(1) To secure, while each collection is being made for the Institute, a thorough and special investigation in India through which fresh information regarding the product concerned not contained in the dictionary may be obtained.

"(2) To illustrate the dictionary in a manner more complete than can be effected by the index collection.

"(3) In the case of products which are not generally known—

"(*a*) to bring them to the notice of those interested;

"(*b*) to indicate the extent to which and conditions under which they are procurable;

"(*c*) to ascertain their commercial value;

"(*d*) to secure, through the governing body of the Institute and commercial experts whom they may consult, such special trial or analysis of them as can be more effectually made in England than in India."

The initial cost of the collections has been met from a special grant of Rs. 10,000. An annual grant of £600 is provided for the maintenance and completion of the existing collections, and a further grant of £400 again is allowed for the salary of the official Curator. Rs. 4,000 are also contributed annually by Local Governments towards the collection of products for the Institute. The Indian Section is under the general superintendence of Sir F. Abel, Secretary to the Institute, and the collections are under the charge of Mr. J. R. Royle, C. I. E., of the India Office, who has been appointed official Curator of the Indian Courts.

10. The index collection has reached an advanced stage.

Commercial collections have, under the direction of Mr. E. Thurston, Officiating Reporter on Economic Products, been already provided for the representation of the following products :—

1. Padauk timber.
2. Ipecacuanha.
3. Podophyllum emodi.
4. Sida fibre.
5. Jute.
6. Al (Morinda) dye.
7. Resin and turpentine from Indian pines.
8. Iron, southern districts of Madras.
9. Coal.
10. Adhatoda vasica.
11. Linseed.
12. Fibres for brush making.
13. Cutch.
14. Kút (Ooplate).
15. Turpeth (Indian jalap).
16. Kaméla dye.
17. Garjan and in oils.
18. Jalap.
19. Mica.
20. Castor oil.
21. Gingelly or sesame oil.

Collections of the following are in progress :—

22. "East Indian walnut timber" (Albizzia Lebbek).
23. Silk.
24. Ground-nut.
25. Barley.
26. India-rubber.
27. Rose wood (*Dalbergia latifolia*)
28. Soapstone (Steatite).
29. Chaulmugra oil.
30. Salep.

Hand-books issued under the editorship of Mr. Thurston have accompanied the twenty-one commercial collections already sent to England, and hand-books descriptive of the collections in progress are in course of preparation. These may be purchased for a nominal price either at the Imperial Institute, at the office of the Reporter on Economic Products in Calcutta, or from the Superintendent of Government Printing, Calcutta.

11. Galleries have been provided in the Institute building, in which the index collections are arranged in such a way as to be easily studied by interested visitors, and there are also working rooms for detailed examination of the commercial collections by those connected with the trades to which they appertain.

12. Special arrangements have since the opening of the Institute been set on foot, under the direction of Sir Frederick Abel, with the object of facilitating the trial and analysis of commercial products by experts either at the Institute itself, where rooms and laboratories have been provided for the purpose, or in local manufactories, chemical works,

and other appropriate places. Dr. Theodore Cooke, C. I. E., late Principal of the College of Science, Poona, has recently been appointed as Technical Sub-Director of the Institute and to supervise arrangements for securing the investigation of new products from India and the Colonies.

13. All correspondence in India connected with the collections supplied to the Institute is conducted by the Reporter on Economic Products, to whose office at the Indian Museum, Calcutta, all enquiries or letters on the subject should be addressed.

14. The names of Governors appointed for the Indian Section for the year 1893-94 will be published shortly in the Gazette of the Government of India.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded to the several Local Governments and Administrations for information and publication in the Local Gazette, and to the Chambers of Commerce noted on the margin.

Secy. to the Govt. of Madras.	Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad.
" " Bombay.	Secy., Chamber of Commerce, Madras.
" " Bengal.	" " " Bombay.
" " the N.-W. P. and Oudh.	" " " Bengal.
" " the Punjab.	" " " Rangoon.
Chief Comsr. of the Central Provinces.	" " " Northern India.
" " Burma.	" " " Karachi.
" " Assam.	
" " Coorg.	
" " Ajmere.	

[True Extract.]

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX.

ELECTION, SUBSCRIPTIONS, AND PRIVILEGES OF FELLOWS OF THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

I.—AS TO PRIVILEGES OF FELLOWS.

Every Fellow elected in the manner provided by the Regulations approved under the Charter of Incorporation shall, during the continuance of his Fellowship, be entitled to attach to his name the distinctive designation "F. I. Inst."

Every Fellow upon his election shall receive a diploma or other emblem of his Fellowship.

Fellows shall be entitled to the Annual Report of the Institute and to publications issued from time to time by the Institute, subject to such arrangements as may be made by the Executive Council as to the delivery or transmission of the same.

Fellows shall have access to the Commercial and Industrial Collections on two days in the week when they are *not* open to the public, and shall on any one of those days have the privilege of introducing two visitors to the Collections.

A special Refreshment Department, including Smoking Room, will be provided for the use of Fellows, to which they will be entitled on any day to introduce two visitors.

The accommodation provided for the use of Fellows will include a Post Office and *Poste Restante*, Telegraph, Telephone, and Messenger Departments, Cloak Room and Parcels Office, and a Private Lavatory.

Fellows will have the free use of the Library, the News Room and Reference Department connected therewith, the Map Room, Reading Rooms, Writing Room, and Conference Rooms, and shall be entitled to introduce one visitor on any day to these rooms. The Conference Rooms will include Special Rooms for the Australasian, the North American, and the African Colonies, for India, and for the Crown Colonies. Facilities will be afforded to Fellows at moderate charges for holding business Conferences at the Institute, involving the exclusive occupation of a room for specified periods, with or without clerical assistance.

Fellows will be entitled to admission to special conferences, addresses, discussions, or lectures under regulations to be determined upon by the Council, and will have the privilege of introducing visitors in conformity with those regulations.

The Commercial Intelligence or Information Department will be open to Fellows between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. and 2 P. M. and 4 P. M. on Mondays to Fridays inclusive, and between 10 A. M. and noon on Saturdays.

Facilities will be afforded to Fellows to inspect or to specially examine, or to be supplied with, samples of materials and products included in the collections, under regulations and conditions to be determined by the Council, and, if necessary, upon payment of such fees as will compensate the Institute for any loss or special outlay connected with such inspection, for which special localities and appliances will be provided.

II.—AS TO PROPOSAL AND ELECTION OF FELLOWS.

(Abstract of Regulations).

A Candidate for admission as an Ordinary Fellow must be proposed and seconded by two Fellows from personal knowledge; such proposal, which shall specify the rank, profession or occupation, and place of abode of the Candidate, must in addition be signed by two Fellows at least.

The certificate of proposal thus filled up, as soon as it has been delivered to the Secretary, shall be exhibited in a conspicuous place in one or other of the public rooms of the Institute for at least one week previous to the date of election.

Candidates proposed as Fellows shall from time to time be submitted for election at a meeting of the Executive Council in accordance with the prescribed Regulations.

III.—AS TO SUBSCRIPTIONS TO BE PAID BY FELLOWS.

(Abstract of Regulations).

The annual subscription to the Institute shall, subject to the provisions contained in the Regulations next following, be *Two Pounds*. From and after such date, as may be appointed by the Executive Council, an Entrance Fee may be imposed.

Any Fellow who intends to be absent from the United Kingdom during the whole time for which the annual subscription is payable shall, on his giving due notice in writing to the Secretary of such intention, pay an annual subscription of *One Pound* only during the continuance of such absence. If such Fellow returns to the United Kingdom, he may, on communicating the fact in writing to the Secretary, and on paying such sum as may be required to make up his subscription for the current year to the full amount of *Two Pounds* be re-admitted to all the privileges of the Institute.

Any Fellow who at the time of his election is resident out of the United Kingdom, shall pay an annual subscription of *One Pound* only during the continuance of such residence. If such Fellow comes to the United Kingdom, he may, on communicating the fact in writing to the Secretary, avail himself, for a period not exceeding three months from the date of his arrival, of all the privileges of the Institute. If he resides within the United Kingdom beyond that period, he will be required to make up his subscription for the current year to the full amount of *Two Pounds.*

A newly-elected Fellow shall not be entitled to exercise any of the privileges of a Fellow until he has paid his first year's subscription, or entrance fee and first year's subscription, as the case may be, or as compounded as hereinafter provided.

All subscriptions, after the subscription due at election, shall be payable on the 1st January in each year.

When a Candidate becomes a fellow late in the year, the Executive Council may remit the whole or such part as they may think just of his subscription for the current year.

Any Fellow may compound for his subscription and become a Life Fellow, either as his entrance by the payment of *Twenty Pounds*, or after the payment of five or more annual subscriptions by the payment of *Fifteen Pounds.*

Note.—In conformity with clause 67 of the Constitution approved by Royal Warrant, the Executive Council may from time to time repeal, alter, or add to these Rules respecting the subscriptions and privileges of Fellows.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED OCTOBER 21, 1893.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th October 1893.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY will leave Simla on Tuesday, the 7th November 1893.

His Excellency will visit Agra, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Bhamo, and arrive in Calcutta about the 12th December 1893.

By Command,

WILLIAM BERESFORD, *Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Simla, the 20th October 1893.

No. 4565-*A.*—With a view to confer on the holders of Government Promissory Notes of the 3½ per cent. loans the advantages enjoyed by holders of 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes of having their holdings in these notes registered in the form of a Book Debt, notice is hereby given that holdings in the 3½ per cent. loan of 1893-94 may at any time be converted into Stock Certificates on application at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal. All the conditions laid down in Notification No. 44, dated the 10th January 1867, for the conversion into Stock Certificates of Promissory Notes of the 4 per cent. loans, and for the sale, transfer, or reconversion of the Stock Certificates of these loans will apply *mutatis mutandis* to Promissory Notes or Stock of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1893-94.

2. Notice is also given hereby that Government Promissory Notes of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1853-54 may at the option of the holders be transferred into the 3½ per cent. loan of 1893-94. No fee will be charged for such transfers, and interest on the notes up to the last half-yearly date for the payment of interest on the 3½ per cent. loan of 1893-94 immediately preceding the date of transfer of the notes will be paid on issue of the new notes.

3. The last clause of Notification No. 2896, dated September 20th, 1879, authorising the issue of Stock or Government Promissory Notes of the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43 or 1865 in exchange for equal amounts of Stocks or Notes of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1853 and 4½ per cent. transfer loan of 1879, is hereby cancelled.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Simla, the 20th October 1893.

No. 989.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Bartholomew, General List, Cavalry, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade, Punjab, (m. c.) for six months.

* * * * *

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 999.—*2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant C. Mitchell-Innes, Leinster Regiment, to be Adjutant, with effect from the 1st October 1893, *vice* Captain F. A. Hayden, whose tenure of the appointment has expired.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1893.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

No. 4902-D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 12th October 1893.

HORSES.

Remounts.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to the advertisement of the 17th October 1892, it is hereby notified that the number of young country-bred horses likely to prove suitable for army purposes, which, it is anticipated, will be purchased by the Government of India during the year 1894-95 is estimated at 700. But this estimate is subject to alteration hereafter.

BENGAL.	
Hapur Rearing Depôt.	
Young horses 18 months old and upwards	300
Karnál Rearing Depôt.	
Young horses 18 months old and upwards	300
BOMBAY.	
Ahmednagar Rearing Depôt.	
Young horses 18 months old and upwards	100
Total ...	700

2. The average price for young horses of this class will be fixed according to their merits, but every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the average fixed by Government is not exceeded.

3. The purchases will be made at the various horse fairs, horse shows and districts in India by Remount Agents, under the orders of the Director, Army Remount Department.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED OCTOBER 7, 1893.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 2nd October 1893.

No. 3464-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following clause shall be inserted after clause IV in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1328-I., dated the 23rd March 1891 :

"IV-A. In exercise of the authority given by section 135 of the said Indian Railways Act, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of the Notifications of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 270, dated the 12th June 1890 (in the *Gazette of India* for 1890, Part I, page 438), and No. 136, dated the 5th April 1893 (in the *Gazette of India* for 1893, Part I, page 190), declaring railway administrations in British India to be liable to pay certain taxes in aid of the funds of local authorities, shall apply, and shall be deemed to have applied (save as regards any tax actually paid or accrued due before the date of this notification), with effect from the dates which they bear respectively to the railway administrations of the railways occupying the aforesaid lands."

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED OCTOBER 28, 1893.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd October 1893.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL will leave Simla on Tuesday, the 7th November 1893.

His Excellency will visit Agra, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Bhamo, and arrive in Calcutta on the 13th December 1893.

All covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General during His Excellency's journey should be addressed "Governor-General's Camp" without the addition of any post-town.

The party accompanying His Excellency on tour is as follows :

(1) Her Excellency the Marchioness of Lansdowne.

(2) The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General H. Brackenbury, C.B., Military Member of Council ... ... Will join on board the R. I. M. S. *Warren Hastings* on the 14th November.

(3) W. J. Cuningham, Esq., C.S., Officiating Secretary, Foreign Department ... Will join at Umballa.

(4) Captain J. Hext, R.N., C.I.E., Director, Royal Indian Marine ... ... Will join on board the R. I. M. S. *Warren Hastings* on the 14th November.

(5) Colonel J. C. Ardagh, R.E., C.B., C.I.E., Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

(6) Colonel Lord William Beresford, V.C., C.I.E., Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

(7) Surgeon-Major E. H. Fenn, Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy ... ... Will join at Agra.

(8) Captain the Hon'ble C. Harbord, A.-D.C. Will proceed to Agra on the 24th October.

(9) Lieutenant G. P. Brasier-Creagh, A.-D.C.

(10) Lieutenant S. H. Pollen, A.-D.C.

(11) Mr. F. W. Latimer, Registrar, Private Secretary's Office.

All communications connected with business of a mere routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the head-quarters of the several Departments.

By Command,

WILLIAM BERESFORD, *Colonel,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 24th October 1893.

No. 1575.—Her Majesty's Warrant of Precedence, dated the 18th October 1876, published with the Table and Supplementary* Graded List under Home Department Notification No. 2032, dated the 1st November 1877, directs "all other persons who may not be mentioned in this Table to take rank according to general usage which is to be explained and determined by the Governor-General in Council in case any question shall arise." In exercise of the power thus conferred on him, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to determine that the undermentioned officer shall take rank with officers in the entries in the table specified after their designations :

* Supplementary Graded List of Civil Offices not reserved for members of the Civil Service of India prepared under the orders of the Governor-General in Council.

The Director-General of Railways in entry 35 of the table, *viz.*, with the Surveyor-General of India and Directors-General of the Post Office and of Telegraphs.

Consulting Engineers for Railways, Central Division and Assam, in entry 66, *viz.*, with Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, and Chief and Superintending Engineers, when Secretaries to Local Administrations or to Agents to the Governor General.

Managers of State Railways, other than the North-Western Railway, in entry 67, *viz.*, with Inspectors-General of Police under Local Administrations.

No. 1576.—It is hereby notified for general information that the undermentioned officers will take rank in the supplementary Graded List of Civil Offices not reserved for members of the Civil Service of India published with the Warrant of Precedence for India in Home Department Notification No. 2032, dated the 1st November 1877, in the Articles of the said Warrant specified after their designations.

Officers of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, class I, and Chief Superintendents of the Telegraph Department in the 2nd class of the Supplementary Graded List,—that is to say, in Article 72 of the Warrant.

Executive Engineers, Public Works Department, 2nd grade; Examiners of Accounts, Public Works Department, 4th class, 2nd grade; and officers of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, class II, grades 1 and 2, in the 3rd class of the Supplementary Graded List,—that is to say, in Article 77 of the Warrant.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 27th October 1893.

No. 367.—With reference to Rules 3 and 7 of the Rules published in Home Department Notification No. 1817, dated 3rd July 1888, and to Rules 3 and 7 published in the Notification of the Government of Bengal dated 29th April 1889, it is hereby notified that the examination prescribed for filling up vacancies in the Clerical Establishments of the Secretariat Offices of the Government of India and attached Offices will be held at Calcutta in the Senate House of the Calcutta University, and at Allahabad and Lahore at the places to be appointed by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, respectively, in January 1893. The exact dates will be notified hereafter. The hours of examination will be from 10 A.M., to 1 P.M. and from 1-30 P.M. to 4-30 P.M. daily. There will be no examination for clerkships in either the Upper or the Lower Division under the Government of Bengal.

The probable number of vacancies in the Secretariat Clerical Service of the Government of India and attached Offices to be competed for is twelve in the Lower Division. Of these, six will be reserved for candidates domiciled in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Rájpútána, Central India and Baluchistán, provided that a sufficient number of such candidates, duly qualified, appear for the examination to be held at Allahabad and Lahore. The remaining six vacancies will be offered for competition among the candidates examined at Calcutta, and such candidates, temporarily resident, but not domiciled in any of the Provinces enumerated above, as may be permitted to present themselves for examination at Allahabad and Lahore. There will be no examination for the Upper Division of the Secretariats of the Government of India and attached Offices.

Candidates should pay the prescribed fee (Rs. 10 for the Lower Division) into the nearest Treasury, and forward the Treasury receipts to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta. Candidates paying their fees in Calcutta should pay them into the Bank of Bengal.

Application for permission to appear at the examination should be made to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, between the date of this Notification and the 15th December next (inclusive).

The attention of intending candidates is called to Rule 6 of the Home Department Notification of the 3rd July 1888 prescribing the particulars* and documents which should accompany the application for permission to appear at the examination.

* (1) Evidence that the candidate at the date of making his application is not less than 18 and not more than 24 years of age. The date of the candidate's birth must be stated.

(2) In case the candidate has been educated at a school in which students' good conduct registers are kept, the candidate's register for the last year of his attendance at school when a year has not elapsed since he left school. In other cases, a certificate that the candidate is of good moral character from the head of the institution in which he has last been educated, or from some respectable householder to whom he is well known in private life, and who is himself known to a District or Sub-divisional Magistrate or to the head of some Government office,—this last fact being certified by the countersignature of the officer in question.

SANITARY.

The 27th October 1893.

No. 212.—The services of Mr. D. C. J. Ibbetson, I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 26th September 1893.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 26th October 1893.

No. 337.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has permitted the Reverend A. Ramsay, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to retire from the service, with effect from the 24th October 1893.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1893.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED OCTOBER 21, 1893.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th October 1893.

No. 3651 *I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following clause shall be substituted for clause III of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1328 I., dated the 23rd March 1891:—

"III.—The general rules for working open lines of railway, which were published under the Notification of the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, No. 299, dated the 13th September 1880, in the *Gazette of India* for 1880, Part I, page 450, shall apply to all railways (other than State Railways) occupying any of the aforesaid lands, and for the time being used for the public carriage of passengers, animals, or goods: Provided as follows:

(*a*) In the case of the railways comprised in the undertaking of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company, Section XVII of the said general rules (referring to the working of a single line of railway on the system termed in Rule 3 "Train Despatching") shall not apply, and Rules 342 and 343 shall apply in the form in which they appear in the Resolution of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 789 R. T., dated the 2nd July, 1887, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for 1887, page 967.

(*b*) In the case of all other railways as aforesaid, the said general rules shall be subject to the modifications appearing in the schedule annexed to the Resolution of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 467 R. T., dated the 15th August 1890, published in the *Gazette of India* for 1890, Part I, page 647."

II. Clause (1) of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 502 I., dated the 9th February 1893, is hereby cancelled.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED NOVEMBER 4, 1893.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 3rd November 1893.

No. 1619.—Her Majesty's Warrant of Precedence, dated the 18th October 1876, published with the Table and Supplementary Graded List under Home Department Notification No. 2032, dated the 1st November 1877, directs "all other persons who may not be mentioned in this Table to take rank according to general usage which is to be explained and determined by the Governor-General in Council in case any question shall arise." In exercise of the power thus conferred on him, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to determine that the Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Burma shall take rank with officers in entry 34 of the Table, *viz.*, with the Civil and Military Secretaries to the Governments of Madras and Bombay and the Civil Secretaries to the Governments of Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 27th October 1893.

No. 380.—The following Regulations respecting the examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India to be held in August 1894 are published for general information:—

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

REGULATIONS FOR THE OPEN COMPETITION OF AUGUST 1894.

N.B.—The Regulations are liable to be altered in future years.

1. On the 1st August 1894 and following days an Examination open to all qualified persons will be held in London (*a*). Not fewer than persons will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified—*viz.*, for the Lower Provinces of Bengal (including Assam); for the Upper Provinces of Bengal (including the Punjab, Oudh, and the Central Provinces); for Burma; for Madras; and for Bombay (*b*).

2. No person will be deemed qualified who shall not satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners—

(i) that he is a natural-born subject of Her Majesty;

(ii) that his age will be above twenty-one years and under twenty-three years on the 1st April 1894;

[*N.B.—In the case of natives of India, it will be necessary for a Candidate to obtain a certificate of age and nationality signed, should he be a resident in British India, by the Secretary to Government of the Province or the Commissioner of the Division within which his family resides, or, should he reside in a Native State, by the highest Political Officer accredited to the State in which his family resides.*]

(iii) that he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Civil Service of India;

(iv) that he is of good moral character.

3. Should the evidence upon the above points be *primâ facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, the Candidate, on payment of the prescribed fee (*c*), will be admitted to the Examination. The Commissioners may, however, in their discretion at any time prior to the grant of the Certificate of qualification hereinafter referred to institute such further enquiries as they may deem necessary; and if the result of such enquiries in the case of any candidate should be unsatisfactory to them in any of the above respects, he will be ineligible for admission to the Civil Service of India, and, if already selected, will be removed from the position of a probationer.

4. The Open Competitive Examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge:

	Marks.
English Composition	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature	500
Arabic ditto ditto	500

(*a*) An order for admission to the Examination will be sent to each Candidate on the 18th July 1894.

(*b*) For the method of distribution, see No. (i) of the announcements on page 172.

(*c*) The fee (£5) will be payable by means of a special stamp according to instructions which will be communicated to Candidates.

		Marks.
Greek Language and Literature		750
Latin ditto ditto		750
English ditto ditto (including special period named by the Commissioners) (*d*)		500
French Language and Literature		500
German ditto ditto		500
Mathematics (Pure and Applied)		900
Advanced Mathematical subjects (Pure and Applied)		900
Natural Science, *i.e.*, any number not exceeding *three* of the following subjects :		
Elementary Chemistry and Elementary Physics ... (*N.B.*—This subject may not be taken up by those who offer either Higher Chemistry or Higher Physics.)	600	1,800
Higher Chemistry	600	
Higher Physics	600	
Geology	600	
Botany	600	
Zoology	600	
Animal Physiology	600	
Greek History (Ancient, including Constitution)		400
Roman History (Ancient, including Constitution)		400
English History		500
General Modern History (period to be selected by Candidates from list in the syllabus issued by the Commissioners, one period at least to include Indian History) (*e*)		500
Logic and Mental Philosophy (Ancient and Modern)		400
Moral Philosophy (Ancient and Modern)		400
Political Economy and Economic History		500
Political Science (including Analytical Jurisprudence, the Early History of Institutions, and Theory of Legislation)		500
Roman Law		500
English Law, *viz.*, Law of Contract, Criminal Law, Law of Evidence, and Law of the Constitution		500

Candidates are at liberty to name any or all of these branches of knowledge (*f*). No subjects are obligatory.

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks ; and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. The marks assigned to Candidates in each branch will be subject to such deduction as the Civil Service Commissioners may deem necessary (*g*) in order to secure that "a Candidate be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer."

7. The Examination will be conducted on paper and *vivâ voce*, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each Candidate in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined will be added up, and the names of the several Candidates who shall have obtained, after the deduction above-mentioned, a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining Candidates will be set forth in order of merit, and such Candidates shall be deemed to be selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided they appear to be in other respects duly qualified. Should any of the selected Candidates become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled up or not. In the former case, the Candidate next in order of merit, and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a selected Candidate. A Candidate entitled to be deemed a selected Candidate, but declining to accept the nomination as such which may be offered to him, will be disqualified for any subsequent competition.

9. Selected Candidates before proceeding to India will be on probation for one year, at the end of which time they will be examined with a view of testing their progress in the following subjects (*h*) :

Compulsory—

	Marks.
1. Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code, 1882 ...	500
2. The Principal Vernacular Language of the Province to which the Candidate is assigned	400
3. History of British India	300

(*d*) In the syllabus referred to in Note (*f*) below.

(*e*) *See* Note (*f*).

(*f*) A syllabus defining in general terms the character of the Examination in the various subjects may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

(*g*) Marks assigned in English Composition and Mathematics will be subject to no deduction. Each science will for the purpose of deduction be treated as a separate subject.

(*h*) Instructions *showing the extent of the* examination will be issued to the successful Candidates as soon as possible after the result of the open competition is declared.

Optional—[Not more than two of these subjects]

		Marks.
1.	The Code of Civil Procedure, 1882, and the Indian Contract Act, 1872 ...	450
2.	Hindu and Muhammadan Law	350
*3.	Sanskrit	400
*4.	Arabic	400
5.	Persian	400
*6.	Political Economy	400

In this Examination, as in the open competition, the merit of the Candidates examined will be estimated by marks (which will be subject to deductions in the same way as the marks assigned at the open competition), and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it. The Examination will be conducted on paper and *vivâ voce*, as may be deemed necessary. This Examination will be held at the close of the year of probation, and will be called the "*Final Examination.*"

10. The selected Candidates will also be tested during their probation as to their proficiency in riding.

The examinations in riding will be held as follows:

(1) Shortly after the result of the Open Competitive Examination has been declared, or at such time or times as the Commissioners may appoint during the course of the probationary year.

(2) Again, at the time of the Final Examination, Candidates who may fully satisfy the Commissioners of their ability to ride well and to perform journeys on horseback shall receive a Certificate which shall entitle them to be credited with 200 marks to be added to their marks in the Final Examination.

(3) Candidates who fail to obtain this certificate, but who gain a certificate of minimum proficiency in riding, will be allowed to proceed to India, but will be subjected on their arrival to such further tests in riding as may be prescribed by their Government, and shall receive no increase to their initial salary until they have passed such tests to the satisfaction of that Government. A Candidate who fails at the end of the year of probation to gain at least the certificate of minimum proficiency in riding will be liable to have his name removed from the list of Selected Candidates.

11. The Selected Candidates who at the Final Examination shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, and who shall have satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of nationality, age, health, character, and ability to ride, shall be certified by the said Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India, provided they shall comply with the regulations in force at the time for that service.

12. Persons desirous to be admitted as Candidates must apply on forms which may be obtained from "The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, S. W.," at any time after the 1st December 1893. The forms must be returned so as to be received at the office of the Civil Service Commissioners on or before 31st May 1894 (*i*).

The Civil Service Commissioners are authorized by the Secretary of State for India in Council to make the following announcements:—

(i) *Selected Candidates will be allotted to the various provinces upon a consideration of all the circumstances, including their own wishes; but the requirements of the Public Service will rank before every other consideration.*

(ii) *An allowance amounting to £100 will be given to all Candidates who pass their probation at one of the Universities or Colleges which have been approved by the Secretary of State, viz., the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Glasgow, Edinburgh, St. Andrew's, and Aberdeen; University College, London; and King's College, London: provided such Candidates shall have passed the Final Examination to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of Selected Candidates.*

(iii) *The allowance of £100 will not be paid to any Selected Candidate until he has been certified by the Civil Service Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India; and every Certificated Candidate must, before receiving his allowance, attend at the India Office and give a written undertaking to refund the amount in the event of his failing to proceed to India.*

(iv) *All Candidates obtaining Certificates will be also required to enter into covenants, by which, amongst other things, they will bind themselves to agree to such Regulations for the provision of pensions for their families as may be approved by the Secretary of State for India in Council. The stamps payable on these covenants amount to £1.*

(v) *The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the Selected Candidates will be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the combined marks of the Open Competitive and Final Examinations.*

(vi) *Selected Candidates will be required to report their arrival in India within such period after the grant of their Certificate of Qualification as the Secretary of State may in each case direct.*

(vii) *Candidates rejected at the Final Examination of 1895 will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.*

* These subjects may not be offered by any Candidate who has offered them at the open competition.

(*i*) These forms should be accompanied by evidence on the points mentioned in Regulation 2, and by a list of the subjects in which the Candidate desires to be examined. Evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than 1*st May* 1894.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

OPEN COMPETITION OF 1894.

FORM OF APPLICATION; TO BE FILLED UP BY THE CANDIDATE HIMSELF.

*** *The order for admission to the Examination will not be issued unless this Form, filled up by the Candidate himself, is received at the Office of the Civil Service Commission on or before the* 31*st May* 1894.

*Date*________________

SIR,

Being desirous to offer myself as a Candidate at the Examination for the Civil Service of India, which is appointed to commence on the 1st of August 1894, I transmit herewith, as required by the Regulations,—

(1) A certificate of my birth, showing that I was born on the day of 18 , and that therefore my age was above 21 years and under 23 years on the 1st of April 1894.

(1) If a General Register Office certificate cannot be obtained, the instructions printed on the other side will show what evidence should be supplied. If evidence is already in the hands of the Commissioners, strike out "A certificate of my birth," and insert "Evidence is already in the possession of the Commissioners."

(2) A certificate signed by

of my having no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting me, or likely to unfit me, for the Civil Service of India.

(2) The terms indicated must appear in the certificate, which must be given after personal examination, and bear date not earlier than 1st May 1894.

(3) Proof of my moral character, *viz.*,—

(1) A testimonial from

(2) A testimonial from

(3) Two testimonials must be sent bearing date not earlier than 1st May 1894. One of them should be given by an intimate acquaintance (not a relative) of not less than three or four years standing; the other, if the candidate has recently left school, should be given by his late schoolmaster, or, if he has had employment of any kind, by his employer. If the candidate has been at any University, he should send a certificate of good conduct from his College tutor.

(4) A statement of the branches of knowledge in which I desire to be examined.

(4) This should be given on the form attached.

I have also to state, with reference to section 2, clause (i), of the Regulations, that I am a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Name in full.

*Address to which you wish the order for admission to the Examination to be sent.** ________________

* See note (a) on Regulations.

*Date*________________

To the Secretary
Civil Service Commission,
London, S. W.

EVIDENCE OF AGE TO BE REQUIRED FROM CANDIDATES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

I. Every Candidate born in the United Kingdom should produce a Certificate from the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, or from one of his provincial officers. This Certificate may be obtained from the Registrar-General in London, Dublin, or Edinburgh, or from the Superintendent Registrar of the District in which the birth took place.

II. A Candidate born of European parents in India may produce a Certificate of Baptism from the district in which he was baptised. If this does not also mention the date of birth, it should be accompanied by a statutory declaration by one of the Candidate's parents stating the date and place of birth. When such certificates are not in the possession of the Candidates, an extract from the Registers kept at the India Office will probably be obtainable.

III. A Candidate who is a native of India must have his age and nationality certified by the Government of India, or of the Presidency or Province in which he may have resided.

[*No Certificates except those issued under Notification of the Government of India, No.* 2252, *dated 21st August* 1888, *will be accepted for this competition.*]

Except as noted in paragraphs II and III, every Candidate is expected to produce a Certificate of *Birth*. The Civil Service Commissioners will not in ordinary cases accept a Certificate of Baptism or other testimony unless they are first satisfied that a Certificate of Birth cannot be procured.

Official Certificates of Birth may generally be obtained as follows:

(*a*) *For persons born in England or Wales since 30th June* 1837.—From the Registrar-General, Somerset House, London, or from the Superintendent Registrar of the District in which the birth took place.

(*b*) *For persons born in Scotland since 31st December* 1854.—From the General Register Office, Edinburgh, or from the Registrar of the Parish or District in which the birth took place.

(*c*) *For persons born in Ireland since 31st December* 1863.—From the General Register Office, Dublin, or from the Superintendent Registrar of the District in which the birth took place.

(*d*) *For persons of English, Scotish, or Irish parentage born on board British ships since the dates mentioned in (a), (b), and (c) respectively.*—From the General Register Office, London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, according to parentage.

(*e*) *For persons born in India of European parents.*—From the India Office, London.

Any Candidate who cannot produce a Certificate of Birth from one of the authorities named should, if possible, procure a Certificate of Baptism, and should then apply to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, for further instructions.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

OPEN COMPETITION OF 1894.

SELECTION OF SUBJECTS TO BE FILLED UP AND RETURNED WITH THE FORM OF APPLICATION.

*** *Place your Initials against the Subjects which you select, and sign your name in the place indicated on the next page.*

INITIALS.	
....	English Composition.
....	Sanskrit Language and Literature.
....	Arabic Language and Literature.
....	Greek Language and Literature.
....	Latin Language and Literature.
....	English Language and Literature.
....	† French Language and Literature.
....	† German Language and Literature.
....	Mathematics (Pure and Applied).
....	Advanced Mathematical Subjects (Pure and Applied).
	Natural Science, *viz.* :
....	‡ Elementary Chemistry and Elementary Physics.
	(*N. B.*—This subject may not be taken up by those who offer either Higher Chemistry or Higher Physics).
....	‡ Higher Chemistry.
....	‡ Higher Physics.
....	‡ Geology.
....	‡ Botany.
....	‡ Zoology.
....	‡ Animal Physiology.
....	Greek History.
....	Roman History.
....	English History.
....	General Modern History.
	Period ______________
....	Logic and Mental Philosophy.
....	Moral Philosophy.
....	Political Economy and Economic History.
....	Political Science.
....	Roman Law.
....	English Law.

In addition to the Written Examination, there will be an Oral Examination in each of the subjects marked thus †, *and a Practical Examination in each of the subjects marked thus* ‡.

The Oral Examinations in Modern Languages being intended as colloquial *tests, no marks will be given at them to Candidates who are not able to converse.*

Applications for leave to alter or add to the list of subjects named will not be entertained unless received on or before the 1st July 1894.

Any Candidate who wishes to decline *the Oral Examination or the Practical Examination in any of the subjects selected by him should state this in the blank space below—*

Signature——————————

Date——————————

TO THE SECRETARY,

Civil Service Commission,

London, S. W.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

SYLLABUS

Showing the extent of the Examination in certain subjects at the Open Competition for admission into the Indian Civil Service in 1894.

English Composition.—An Essay to be written on one of several subjects specified by the Civil Service Commissioners on their Examination Paper.

English Language and Literature.— The Examination will be in two parts. In the one the Candidates will be expected to show a general acquaintance with the course of English Literature as represented (mainly) by the following writers in verse and prose between the reign of Edward III and the accession of Queen Victoria :

Verse—Chaucer, Langland, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Gray, Collins, Johnson, Goldsmith, Crapbe, Cowper, Campbell, Wordsworh, Scot, Byron, Coleridge, Shelley, Keats.

Prose—Bacon, Sir Thomas Browne, Milton, Cowley, Bunyan, Dryden, Swift, Defoe, Addison, Johnson, Burke, Scott, Macaulay (Essays and Biographies),

A minute knowledge of the works of these authors will not be looked for in this part of the Examination, which will, however, test how far the Candidates have studied the chief productions of the greatest English writers *in themselves*, and are acquainted wish the leading characteristics of their thought and style, and with the place which each of them occupies in the history of English literature. Candidates will also be exqected to show that they have studied in these authors the history of the English language in respect of its vocabulary, syntax, and prosody.

The other part of the Examination will relate to one of the periods named below, which will follow each other year by year in the order indicated :

1. A. D. 1700 to A. D. 1800
(1894) [Pope to Cowper.]

2. A. D. 1800 to A. D. 1832
(1895) [Nineteenth Century writers to the death of Scott.]

3. A. D. 1360 to A. D. 1600
(1896) [Chaucer to Spenser.]

4. A. D. 1600 to A. D. 1700
(1897) [Shakespeaae to Dryden.]

The Examination in this part will require from candidates a more minute acquaintance with the history of the English language and literature as illustrated in the chief works produced in each period, and will be based to a considerable extent, but by no means exclusively, on certain books specified each year by the Commissioners.* The names placed under the dates are intended to suggest the general character of the literary development of the period, and consequently the natural limits of the Examination. All the works of Shakespeare, for example, will be regarded as falling within the period 1600 to 1700 ; all the works of Swift within the period 1700 to 1800 ; all the works of Scott and Wordsworth within the period 1800 to 1832.

French Language and Literature.—Translation from French into English and from English into French ; Critical Questions on the French Language and Literature.

German Language and Literature.—As in French.

Latin Language and Literature.—Translation from Latin into English ; Composition in Prose and Verse (in the place of the latter may be taken by those who prefer it *a paper of questions on Latin Philology*) ; Critical Questions on the Latin Language and Literature.

Greek Language and Literature.—Translation from Greek into English ; Composition in Prose and Verse (in the place of the latter may be taken by those who prefer it *a paper of questions on Greek Philology*) ; Critical Questions on the Greek Language and Literature.

* The books for 1894 are—
Pope : Moral Essays, Epistles, and Satires.
Thompson : Seasons.
Gray : Poems.
Cowper : Task.
Crabbe : Borough.
The "Spectator."
Burkeley : Minute Philosopher.
Burke : On the French Revolution ; Thoughts on the Present Discontents.
Johnson : Lives of the Poets.
Sir Joshua Reynolds : Discourses.

Sanskrit Language and Literature.—Translation from Sanskrit into English and from English into Sanskrit; History of Sanskrit Literature (including knowledge of such Indian History as bears upon the subject); Sanskrit Grammar; Vedic Philology.

Arabic Language and Literature.—Translations as in Sanskrit; History of Arabic Literature; Arabic Grammar; Arabic Prosody.

English History.—General questions on English History from A.D. 800 to A.D. 1848; Questions on the Constitutional History of England from A.D. 800 to A.D. 1848.

Questions covering the whole period named will be set, but Candidates will be allowed to attempt only a limited number of them.

General Modern History.—Candidates may at their choice be examined in any one of the following periods:

1. From the accession of Charlemagne to the Third Crusade. [A.D. 800 to A.D. 1193.]
2. From the Third Crusade to the Diet of Worms. [A.D. 1193 to A.D. 1521.]
3. From the Diet of Worms to the death of Louis XIV. [A.D. 1521 to A.D. 1715.]
4. From the accession of Louis XV to the French Revolution of 1848. [A.D. 1715 to A.D. 1848.]

Periods 3 and 4 will include Indian History.

Greek History.—Questions on the General History of Greece to the death of Alexander; Questions on the Constitutional History of Greece during the same period.

Roman History.—Questions on the General History of Rome to the death of Vespasian; Questions on the Constitutional History of Rome during the same period.

In Greek and Roman History Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the original authorities. Questions covering the whole period named will be set, but Candidates will be allowed to attempt only a limited number of them.

Mathematics.—Pure Mathematics:—Algebra, Geometry (Euclid and Geometrical Conic Sections), Plane Trigonometry, Plane Analytical Geometry (less advanced portions), Differential Calculus (Elementary), Integral Calculus (Elementary).

Applied Mathematics:—Statics, Dynamics of a Particle, Hydrostatics, Geometrical Optics; all treated without the aid of the Differential or Integral Calculus.

Advanced Mathematics.—Pure Mathematics:—Higher Algebra, including Theory of Equations, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Differential Calculus, Integral Calculus, Differential Equations, Analytical Geometry, Plane and Solid.

Applied Mathematics:—Statics, including Attractions, Dynamics of a Particle Rigid Dynamics, Hydromechanics, Geometrical and Physical Optics, and Geometrical Astronomy.

Political Economy and Economic History.—Candidates will be expected to possess a knowledge of economic theory as treated in the larger text-books; also a knowledge of the existing economic conditions and of statistical methods as applied to economic inquiries, together with a general knowledge of the history of industry, land tenure, and economic legislation in the United Kingdom.

Logic and Mental Philosophy (Ancient and Modern).—Logic will include both Deductive and Inductive Logic.

Mental Philosophy will include Psychology and Metaphysics.

MEDICAL

The 3rd November 1893.

No. 687.—The services of Surgeon-Captain C. H. Bedford, M.D., C.M., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government for appointment as Officiating Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology in the Lahore Medical College and Chemical Examiner to the Government of the Punjab during the absence of Surgeon-Captain J. F. Evans, M.B., or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 3rd November 1893.

No. 1031.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. P. Warburton, M. D., Indian Medical Service, Bengal, is granted the temporary rank of Surgeon-Colonel, with effect from the 1st October 1893, whilst officiating as Principal Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner, Assam, during the absence on furlough of Surgeon-Colonel C. P. Costello.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 1039.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Roberts, General List, Infantry, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade, Punjab, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India furlough out of India (m. c.) for nine months,—183 days under rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under rule XIV, clause 2, of the Regulations of 1868.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 1050.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain C. J. Dennys, Indian Staff Corps, resigns his commission.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd November 1893.

No. 421.—The undermentioned Assistant Engineers, 3rd Grade, appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India from the Royal Indian Engineering College, who have gone through a course of practical training in England, are posted as follows :—

* * * * * * * *

To the Punjab.

Mr. Charles Alexander Fleming.
Mr. Joseph Meli.

* * * * * * * *

The 3rd November 1893.

No. 423.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 2873-G., dated 2nd November 1893.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Special rules for the retirement of officers of the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department.

Read—

Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 65 P. W., dated 2nd November 1892.

Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 31 P. W., dated 27th July 1893.

Resolution by the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 2523-G., dated 28th September 1893.

RESOLUTION.—In the Resolution read above, the Governor-General in Council was pleased to promulgate certain rules and orders regulating the organization of the grades, the grade pay, and the promotion of Executive and Assistant Engineers of the Public Works Department. The Governor-General in Council is now pleased, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to publish the following rules permitting the retirement on special pensions of certain officers of the same establishment who entered the Department of Public Works in the years 1874 to 1881 :—

(i) A certain number of Civil Engineers who joined the service in the years 1874 to 1881 inclusive shall be eligible, after completion of 15 years' total service, to retire with the pension due under the rules applicable to them, and an additional pension of one-third of their ordinary pension, up to a maximum of Rs. 4,000 per annum ;

Provided that no officer who was originally appointed to the Department in any rank below that of Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, and who shall not have completed on the 31st December 1893 12 years' service from the date of promotion to that grade, shall be eligible for retirement on these terms:

Provided also that no officer on foreign service shall be eligible for retirement on these terms.

(ii) The Government of India reserve to themselves absolutely the right to refuse the application of any officer to retire under these terms, and to exercise that right without specifying reasons.

(iii) Subject to rules (i) and (ii), a number not exceeding one-third of the total number of officers on each of the several lists eligible under the terms stated and also not exceeding in the aggregate 110 men, may be allowed to retire.

(iv) Applications for leave to retire must be made as follows:

(1) By those who have completed 15 years' total service, or more, on the date of this Resolution, within three months of that date.

(2) By those who have not completed 15 years' total service on the date of this Resolution, within three months of the day on which they shall have completed 15 years' total service.

(v) All applications to retire under these orders must be forwarded to the Government of India for orders through the several Local Governments, with the recommendations of the latter.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments, Administrations, and Officers noted on the margin for information and guidance, and that it be published in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

The Governments of Madras and Bombay, Public Works Department, General and Railway Branches.
The Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor-General for Rajpútána, Central India, and Baluchistán.
The Accountant-General, Public Works Department.
The Director-General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Central Division, Lucknow, and Assam.

F. J. HOME, *Colonel, R. E.,*

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 4TH NOVEMBER 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

No. $\frac{15}{342}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Revenue),—dated Simla, the 26th October 1893.

READ again—

Resolution of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 6—340—50-G., dated 8th December 1881, regarding the purposes and duties of Agricultural Departments in India.

RESOLUTION.

Circumstances having occurred during the last few years which indicate that in more than one Province the functions of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture as a Department of Land Records have not been fully understood, the Government of India desire that the following explanation of their views and intentions in connection with this subject should be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations.

2. The formation of the Departments was first required by the Resolution of the 8th December 1881, in which the general scheme under which effect was to be given to the recommendations of the Famine Commissioners was laid down. In the 7th paragraph it was advised that the new Departments should be in some form connected with settlement administration with the view of maintaining up to date the land records upon which settlements were made. But it was expressly stated that—

"It is neither necessary nor advisable that the new Department should either exercise independent authority or should interfere with the responsibility of the local officials who are at present charged with the duty of maintaining any system of agricultural records and observation. The Department may undoubtedly be utilized by the governing authorities in assisting them to control and maintain any organization required for the continuous supply of agricultural information, yet its chief duty will be to deduce from the facts and figures thus supplied those conclusions or suggestions which the Famine Commissioners have shown to be necessary to the administration of a Province."

3. The Government of India apprehend that, notwithstanding the clear injunction that no interfering authority was to be exercised by the new Department, yet that the use of the word 'control' may have led to a misapprehension on the subject. Their intention was that the Department should control the scheme under which land records are maintained, but not the establishments or agency responsible for maintaining them. When, however, the Departments were first organized, the Directors were in some Provinces allowed to assume considerable authority over the district establishments, and they have even been permitted by some recent Provincial rules to require the punishment or dismissal of officials on the land-records staff. In such cases it has become necessary for the Government of India to request the alteration of the rules with the object of securing to the district and divisional authorities the full executive control over the establishments with which it was not intended to interfere.

4. The functions of the Director in connection with land records may be classed under three heads—

I.—Organization.
II.—Inspection.
III.—Collation of results.

Under the first head it is his duty to bring before the superior revenue authorities proposals for the maintenance of maps and records in the most efficient and economical manner. The main objects with which land records, including maps, are required to be kept up to date are—

(*a*) to simplify and cheapen periodical settlement operations;
(*b*) to provide a record-of-rights for the protection of all who hold interests in land;
(*c*) to reduce, simplify, and cheapen litigation in the Revenue and Civil Courts; and
(*d*) to provide statistics necessary for sound administration in all matters connected with the land.

It is the duty of the Director both to advise the superior revenue authorities under what arrangements these objects can best be attained, or in what manner the land-records establishments should be organized, trained, and tested so as to insure the required results and to point out from time to time any defects in the system which may have already been adopted.

5. Under the second head, Inspection, it is the duty of the Director to inspect the land-records staff and their work in each district, and to bring to the notice of the district officer any irregularities in practice, or any shortcomings on the part of the officials whose work has been inspected. In some Provinces in which there is a Divisional as well as a District Officer it has been found a covenient practice for the Director to submit his inspection notes to the latter officer, who forwards them to the Commissioner, with any orders which he, the District Officer, may pass thereon. The Director himself is debarred from issuing any orders other than such verbal instructions and explanations on technical matters as he may communicate to the officials whose work he inspects.

Similar functions would be exercised by any assistance to the Director. The Government of India, however, would prefer that functions of this kind should be assigned to those officials only who are of sufficient rank and status to be recognized as acting on behalf of the Director rather than as his subordinates, and that other inspecting officers, if above the position of District Inspectors, should be subordinate to the Commissioner or other controlling revenue authority rather than to the Director himself. It is apprehended that otherwise the authority of Divisional Officers may be weakened, and that proper relations between the Director and District Officers may be disturbed.

6. Under the third head little explanation of the duties of the Director is needed. The main objects which the collection of agricultural statistics was intended by the Famine Commissioners to secure must be prominently held in view. These are fully stated in the 8th, 9th and 10th paragraphs of the Resolution of 1881, and have in subsequent resolutions and correspondence been summed up under the term ' district analysis.' In this, as in other branches of their work, no control can be exercised by the Director over the District and Divisional staff beyond drawing the attention of the authorities to any errors or shortcomings in the statistics and returns supplied to his office in accordance with rules sanctioned by the Local Government, or to any defects in agricultural circumstances and conditions which may appear to call for preventive or remedial action. His chief duty is to see that full effect is given to the instructions of Her Majesty's Secretary of State quoted in the 1st paragraph of the Resolution, *viz.* :—

"To secure the more complete and systematic ascertaining and rendering available of the statistics of vital, agricultural, and economic facts for every part of India in order that Government and its officers may always be in possession of an adequate knowledge of the actual condition of the country, its population, and resources."

7. In conclusion, it is requested that a statement showing the staff employed under the direct orders of the Director of the Land Records Department and the rules prescribed for the control of the establishments connected with land records may be submitted to the Government of India before the 1st of January next with an explanation of any departure from the principles laid down in this Resolution.

8. Nothing in this Resolution is intended to affect the duties or position of the Director of Land Records if, in addition to the office of Directorship, he is entrusted with the control of settlements in the separate capacity of Settlement Commissioner.

Secretary to Government of Madras.
" " " Bombay.
" " " Bengal.
" " " the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
" " " the Punjab.
Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
" " Burma.
" " Assam.
Resident at Hyderabad.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin for information and guidance.

Chief Commissioner, Coorg.
" " Ajmere.

Ordered also, that the above Resolution be forwarded to the Administrations marginally mentioned for information.

Ordered also, that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

[True Extract.]

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1893.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED NOVEMBER 11, 1893.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th November 1893.

No. 35.—His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. Mackworth Young, M. A., C. S. I., of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

F. G. WIGLEY,

Offg. Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th November 1893.

No. 1846 *G.*—The services of Mr. A. J. Grant, Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab with effect from the 18th November 1893.

H. DALY, CAPTAIN,

for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th November 1893.

No. 427.—The following transfers are ordered :

Mr. J. M. Taylor, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Punjab to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Mr. H. C. Sanders, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to the Punjab.

The 7th November 1893.

No. 429.—The services of Lieutenant C. B. Farwell, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

F. J. HOME, *Colonel, R. E.,*

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1893.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED NOVEMBER 18, 1893.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EXAMINATIONS.

Calcutta, the 17th November 1893.

No. 402.—With reference to paragraph 1 of Home Department Notification No. 367, dated the 27th October 1893, it is hereby notified that the examination prescribed for filling vacancies in the clerical establishments of the Secretariat offices of the Government of India and attached offices will be held at Calcutta, in the Senate House of the Calcutta University, and at Allahabad and Lahore, at the places to be appointed by the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, respectively, on Saturday, the 6th January 1894, and following week days.

MEDICAL.

The 14th November 1893.

No. 720.—Surgeon-Major J. Moorhead, M.D., I.M.S. (Bengal), Civil Surgeon, Bhagalpur, to be Joint Medical Officer of Simla in succession to Surgeon-Major J. Lewtas, with effect from the 11th November 1893.

JUDICIAL.

The 14th November 1893.

No. 1399.—Under the provisions of Section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act 1884, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. W. Stogdon, I. C. S., to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, during the absence on furlough of Mr. J. Frizelle, I.C.S., or until further orders.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1893.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED NOVEMBER 25, 1893.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 22nd November 1893.

No. 1745.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased, under Section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, to direct that the following shall be substituted for the proviso forming the conclusion of clause (9) of paragraph I in Home Department Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879:—

Subject to such orders as the respective Local Governments may issue regarding the personages to be included in these categories, and the number of weapons and of retainers in each case.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 23rd November 1893.

No. 602.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment in the Punjab Commission:—

Lieutenant J. G. Crosthwaite, 35th Bengal Infantry.

Lieutenant C. P. Down, 1st Punjab Infantry.

MEDICAL.

The 23rd November 1893.

No. 734.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to appoint Surgeon-Major W. Coates, M. D., I.M.S. (Bengal), Civil Surgeon of Lahore, to officiate for Surgeon-Major E. H. Fenn as Surgeon on His Excellency's Personal Staff, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

No. 736.—The services of Surgeon-Captain H. J. Dyson, I.M.S. (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties as Officiating Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal.

JUDICIAL.

The 23rd November 1893.

No. 1420.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 5A of the Indian Factories Act (XV of 1881), as amended by Act XI of 1891, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of that section shall not apply to kilns connected with potteries.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 23rd November 1893.

No. 1181 *F.*—In consequence of the return of Mr. A. E. Wild, Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, from the furlough granted him in the Notification of this Department, No. 1326-F., dated 28th October 1892, and of the departure of Mr. J. S. Gamble, Conservator, 1st grade, School Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Director of the Imperial Forest School at Dehra Dun, on the privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 1111-F., dated the 19th ultimo :—

(i) Mr. C. Bagshawe, Conservator, 2nd grade, Berar, is appointed to officiate in the 1st grade of Conservators. (ii) Mr. Wild is appointed to the charge of the School Circle in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and of the Imperial Forest School, and to officiate in the 2nd grade of Conservators.	With effect from 4th November 1893, and until further orders.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 24th November 1893.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1101.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 24th October 1893, *pages* 5955 *and* 5956.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,

24th October 1893.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

India Office, 24th October 1893.

The Queen has approved of the following Promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

Captains to be Majors.

* * * * * * * *

Dated 9th August 1893.

* * * * * * * *

Francis William Egerton.

* * * * * * * *

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 1121.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain H. J. G. Reid and Second-Lieutenant A. Williams resign their commissions.

M. J. KING-HARMAN,

for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1893.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED OCTOBER 21, 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

POSTING OF CIVIL SERVANTS WHO HAVE BEEN APPOINTED IN ENGLAND TO THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

No. $\frac{\text{1 Estabts.}}{\text{533—563.}}$

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Establishment),—dated Simla, the 17th October 1893.

RESOLUTION.

THE undermentioned gentlemen have recently been appointed in England to the Indian Civil Service (Bengal Presidency) in the order specified below :—

* * * * * * *

Mr. T. Millar, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.

* * * * * * *

Mr. W. A. LeRossignol, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.

Mr. E. R. Abbott, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provincse.

* * * * * * *

Mr. C. H. Harrison, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Centra Provinces.

* * * * * * *

2. The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to attach the above-mentioned gentlemen to the Province specified opposite each name as follows :

* * * * * * * *

Mr. T. Millar.
" W. A. LeRossignol.
" E. R. Abbott.
" C. H. Harrison.
} Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, and the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam, for information and guidance, with the intimation that, in accordance with the decision of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the gentlemen who have now been appointed will rank below the candidates selected at the open competition of 1892. Also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India,* and that a copy be forwarded to each of the gentlemen named therein.

[True Extract]

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED DECEMBER 2, 1893.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 1st December 1893.

No. 1802 —In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, No. XI of 1878, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following amendment in the rules published in Home Department Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879 :—

The word "cannon" shall be added after the words "Licenses to export" in line one of rule 7 (as amended by Home Department Notification No. 1892, dated the 25th November 1881).

MEDICAL.

The 28th November 1893.

No. 746.—Surgeon-Captain W. R. Clark, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), Officiating Medical Officer, Dharmsala, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Surgeon-General and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India during the absence on privilege leave of Surgeon-Captain J. T. W. Leslie, or until further orders.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

HORSE-BREEDING AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Calcutta, the 30th November 1893.

No. 3308—158.—Veterinary-Lieutenant H. A. Sullivan is appointed to the Civil Veterinary Department, on probation, with effect from the 8th November, and is posted to the Punjab.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 1st December 1893.

PROMOTIONS.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No 1142.—Second Grade Senior Apothecary James Barker (ranking as Honorary Lieutenant) to be first Grade Senior Apothecary, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

* * * * *

P. J. MAITLAND,

for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 30th November 1893.

No. 443.—Mr. T. J. P. Jeffery, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th October 1893, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. T. Higham, or until further orders.

F. J. HOME, *Colonel, R. E.,*

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 2ND DECEMBER 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

POSTING OF CIVIL SERVANTS WHO HAVE BEEN APPOINTED IN ENGLAND TO THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

No. $\frac{2 \text{ Establishments}}{622\text{—}652}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Establishments),—under date Calcutta, the 30th November 1893.

RESOLUTION.

The undermentioned gentlemen have recently been appointed in England to the Indian Civil Service (Bengal Presidency) in the order specified below :—

* * * * *

Mr. William Stirling Hamilton, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.

* * * * *

Mr. Wilfred Charles Geldart, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.

* * * * *

Mr. Hubert Digby Watson, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.

* * * * *

Mr. Arthur James Warburton Kitchin, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.

* * * * *

2. The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to attach the above-mentioned gentlemen to the Province specified opposite each name, as follows :—

* * * * *

Mr. W. S. Hamilton,	Punjab.
" W. C. Geldart,	
" H. D. Watson,	
" A. J. W. Kitchin,	

* * * * *

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, and the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam, for information and guidance, with the intimation that, in accordance with the decision of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the gentlemen who have now been appointed will rank above those mentioned in Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{1 \text{ Establishment}}{533-563}$, dated the 17th October 1893. Also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* and that a copy be forwarded to each of the gentlemen named therein.

[True Extract.]

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1893.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED DECEMBER 9, 1893.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 8th December, 1893.

"London Gazette," dated the 14th November 1893, *pages* 6356 *and* 6357.

INDIA OFFICE,

14th November 1893.

India Office, 14th November, 1893.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service, and admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 14th September, 1893.

James Alexander Lawrence Montgomery.

* * * * *

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 1171.—*North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles—*

Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Sargeaunt, Royal Engineers, resigns his appointment as Honorary Colonel of the above corps.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th December 1893.

No. 448.—Mr. A. C. L. Learmonth, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Punjab, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 2nd November 1893 (forenoon), under the provisions of Public Works Department Resolution No. 2873-G., dated the 2nd November 1893.

F. J. HOME, *Colonel, R. E.*,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1893.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED DECEMBER 16, 1893.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 15th December 1893.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 1187.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Colonel L. H. E. Tucker, C I. E., General List, Infantry, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Circle, Punjab (p. a.), for one day.

* * * * * * * *

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1198.—*Punjab Light Horse—*

Arthur Grey, Esquire, to be Captain-Commandant.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL.

The Treasury.

NOTIFICATION.

RATE OF EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

Calcutta, the 15th December 1893.

Under Rule 8 of the rules published with Finance Department Resolution No. 3624-A., dated 18th August 1893, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the market rate of exchange for the fourth quarter of 1893-94 has been fixed at 1*s* $3\frac{5}{32}$*d*, the percentage of salary admissible on account of exchange compensation allowance in that quarter being $9\frac{37}{97}$.

STEPHEN JACOB,

Comptroller-General.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1893.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED DECEMBER 23, 1893.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 20th December 1893.

No. 4340-*I.*—With reference to the Notification by the Government of the Punjab No. 401-S., dated the 10th August 1892, the services of Mr. P. J. Fagan, Assistant Commissioner, are replaced at the disposal of that Government with effect from the 22nd December 1893.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1893.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 20th January, 1893, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. I OF 1893.

An Act to extend the provisions of the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891, to the Books of Post Office Savings Banks and Money Order Offices.

XVIII of 1891.

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend the provisions of the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891, to the books of the savings banks and money order offices of the Post Office; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1893; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Addition to definition of "bank" and "banker" in section 2, sub-section (2), of Act XVIII of 1891.

2. After clause (*b*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 2 of the said Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891, the following clause shall be added, namely :— XVIII of 1891.

"(*c*) any post office savings bank or money order office."

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Lahore: "C. & M. Gazette" Press-7-3-1904-10,000.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

To be used for Requisitions for Papers, and Remarks or Explanations in regard to routine matters ONLY.

To be destroyed when papers have been recorded.

From

No. *Dated* 190 .

SUBJECT.

Act No III of 1893 taken out & sent up for Senior Secy's file.

[signature]
26. 7. 04

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1893.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th March, 1893, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. IV OF 1893.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Partition.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to partition; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Title, extent, commencement and saving.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Partition Act, 1893.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

(*4*) But nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect any local law providing for the partition of immoveable property paying revenue to Government.

Power to Court to order sale instead of division in partition suits.

2. Whenever in any suit for partition in which, if instituted prior to the commencement of this Act, a decree for partition might have been made, it appears to the Court that, by reason of the nature of the property to which the suit relates, or of the number of the shareholders therein, or of any other special circumstance, a division of the property cannot reasonably or conveniently be made, and that a sale of the property and distribution of the proceeds would be more beneficial for all the shareholders, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the request of any of such shareholders interested individually or collectively to the extent of one moiety or upwards, direct a sale of the property and a distribution of the proceeds.

Procedure when sharer undertakes to buy.

3. (*1*) If, in any case in which the Court is requested under the last foregoing section to direct a sale, any other shareholder applies for leave to buy at a valuation the share or shares of the party or parties asking for sale, the Court shall order a valuation of the share or shares in such manner as it may think fit and offer to sell the same to such shareholder at the price so ascertained, and may give all necessary and proper directions in that behalf.

(*2*) If two or more shareholders severally apply for leave to buy as provided in sub-section (*1*), the Court shall order a sale of the share or shares to the shareholder who offers to pay the highest price above the valuation made by the Court.

(*3*) If no such shareholder is willing to buy such share or shares at the price so ascertained, the applicant or applicants shall be liable to pay all costs of or incident to the application or applications.

Partition suit by transferee of share in dwelling-house.

4. (*1*) Where a share of a dwelling-house belonging to an undivided family has been transferred to a person who is not a member of such family and such transferee sues for partition, the Court shall, if any member of the family being a shareholder shall undertake to buy the share of such transferee, make a valu-

ation of such share in such manner as it thinks fit and direct the sale of such share to such shareholder, and may give all necessary and proper directions in that behalf.

(2) If in any case described in sub-section (1) two or more members of the family being such shareholders severally undertake to buy such share, the Court shall follow the procedure prescribed by sub-section (2) of the last foregoing section.

Representation of parties under disability.

5. In any suit for partition a request for sale may be made or an undertaking, or application for leave, to buy may be given or made on behalf of any party under disability by any person authorized to act on behalf of such party in such suit, but the Court shall not be bound to comply with any such request, undertaking or application unless it is of opinion that the sale or purchase will be for the benefit of the party under such disability.

Reserved bidding and bidding by shareholders.

6. (1) Every sale under section 2 shall be subject to a reserved bidding, and the amount of such bidding shall be fixed by the Court in such manner as it may think fit and may be varied from time to time.

(2) On any such sale any of the shareholders shall be at liberty to bid at the sale on such terms as to non-payment of deposit or as to setting off or accounting for the purchase-money or any part thereof instead of paying the same as to the Court may seem reasonable.

(3) If two or more persons, of whom one is a shareholder in the property, respectively advance the same sum at any bidding at such sale, such bidding shall be deemed to be the bidding of the shareholder.

Procedure to be followed in case of sales.

7. Save as hereinbefore provided, when any property is directed to be sold under this Act, the following procedure shall, as far as practicable, be adopted, namely :—

(a) if the property be sold under a decree or order of the High Court of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay in the exercise of its original jurisdiction, or of the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, the procedure of such Court in its original civil jurisdiction for the sale of property by the Registrar;

(b) if the property be sold under a decree or order of any other Court, such procedure as the High Court may from time to time by rules prescribe in this behalf, and until such rules are made the procedure prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure in respect of sales in execution of decrees. XIV of 18

Orders for sale to be deemed decrees.

8. Any order for sale made by the Court under section 2, 3 or 4 shall be deemed to be a decree within the meaning of section 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure. XIV of 18

Saving of power to order partly partition and partly sale.

9. In any suit for partition the Court may, if it shall think fit, make a decree for a partition of part of the property to which the suit relates and a sale of the remainder under this Act.

Application of Act to pending suits.

10. This Act shall apply to suits instituted before the commencement thereof, in which no scheme for the partition of the property has been finally approved by the Court.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th March, 1893, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. V OF 1893.

An Act to legalise in certain cases the execution within British India of capital sentences which have been passed by British Courts exercising in or with respect to territory beyond the limits of British India jurisdiction which the Governor General in Council has in such territory.

WHEREAS a capital sentence is occasionally passed by a British Court exercising in or with respect to territory beyond the limits of British India jurisdiction which the Governor General in Council has in such territory;

And whereas there may be in such territory no secure place for the confinement of a prisoner under sentence of death or no suitable appliances for his execution in a decent and humane manner;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Execution in British India of certain capital sentences not ordinarily executable there.

1. When a British Court in the exercise of such jurisdiction as is referred to in the first paragraph of the preamble to this Act—

(*a*) has sentenced any person to death, and,

(*b*) being of opinion that such sentence should for any such reason as is referred to in the second paragraph of the said preamble be executed in British India, has issued its warrant for the execution of such sentence to the superintendent or keeper of a jail in British India,

such superintendent or keeper shall, on receipt of such warrant, cause the execution to be carried out at such place as may be prescribed therein in the same manner and subject to the same conditions in all respects as if it were a warrant duly issued under the provisions of section 381 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882. X of 1882.

Jails in which sentences are to be executed.

2. The jails of which the superintendents or keepers are to execute sentences under any such warrants shall be such as the Governor General in Council, or a Local Government authorised by him in this behalf, may by general or special order direct.

Certain tribunals to be deemed British Courts under Act.

3. The tribunals mentioned in the proviso to section 19 of the Prisoners Act, 1871, shall be deemed to be British Courts for the purposes of this Act: V of 1871.

Provided that every warrant issued under this Act by any such Court shall be signed by that one of the presiding Judges thereof who is the "officer of Government" mentioned in such proviso.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1893.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 26th June, 1893, and is hereby promulgated for general information :

ACT NO. VIII OF 1893.

An Act to amend the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, and the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, and the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882; It is hereby enacted as follows :

XIII of 870. X of 1882.

Title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Repeal of existing enactments.

2. The enactments specified in the schedule hereto shall be repealed or modified to the extent and in the manner mentioned in the third column thereof, but no such repeal or modification shall affect anything already done or any right or obligation heretofore acquired or undergone under the said enactments or any of them.

THE SCHEDULE.

Number, Year and Short Title.	Sections.	Extent of repeal or modification.
Act XXIII of 1870 (the Indian Coinage Act, 1870).	19 to 26, both inclusive.	The whole to be repealed.
Act XX of 1882 (the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882).	11	Clause (*b*), clause (*d*), and the proviso to be repealed.
	12	The word and letter "clause (*b*)" to be omitted.
	13	The words "to an extent to be specified in the order not exceeding one-fourth of the total amount of issues represented by coin and bullion as provided by this Act" to be omitted.
	14 and 15.	The whole sections to be repealed.
	21	For the proviso to sub-section (*1*) the following shall be substituted :— "Provided that any coin or bullion so received and appropriated may be sold or exchanged for gold or silver coin of the Government of India of the like value, which shall be so appropriated and set apart instead of the coin or bullion sold or exchanged." Sub-section (*2*) to be repealed.
	28	Sub-section (*1*), clause (*f*), to be omitted. Sub-section (*3*) to be repealed.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1893.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 10th August, 1893, and is hereby promulgated for general information :

ACT No. IX OF 1893.

An Act to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1882, as amended by subsequent Acts.

XI of 1882. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1882, as amended by subsequent Acts ; It is hereby enacted as follows :

Import of dry and wet salt-fish into Burma.

1. After No. 4 (Salt) in the second schedule to the Act aforesaid, the following is hereby inserted, namely :

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Rate of Duty.
4A.	Dry salt-fish and wet salt-fish (*ngapi*) imported into Burma from any place beyond the limits of British India.	Indian maund of 82⅟₇ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	...	Such rate or rates of duty, not exceeding twelve annas, as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, from time to time prescribe.

Export of rice-flour.

2. To the words "Rice whether husked or unhusked" in the first column of the third schedule to the Act aforesaid, the words "including rice-flour" are hereby added.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1893.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 1st September, 1893, and is hereby promulgated for general information:

ACT No. X OF 1893.

An Act to amend the Excise Act, 1881.

XXII of 1881. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Excise Act, 1881; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Addition of *Explanation* to section 7, Act XXII, 1881.

1. The following shall be added to section 7 of the said Act, namely:

"*Explanation.*—Duty may be fixed or made payable under this section at different rates according to the places to which any spirit is to be removed for consumption."

Insertion of new section after section 23, Act XXII, 1881.

2. After section 23 of the said Act the following shall be inserted, namely:

Spirits, fermented liquor and intoxicating drugs from territory beyond India subject to duty.

"23A The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the Gazette of India, impose such duty as he thinks fit on any spirit or fermented liquor or intoxicating drug brought by land from beyond the limits of India into any territory to which this Act extends or into any specified part thereof, and may alter or abolish any duty so imposed."

New heading to Chapter V, Act XXII, 1881.

3. The heading to Chapter V of the said Act shall be—

"IMPORT OF SPIRIT, FERMENTED LIQUOR AND INTOXICATING DRUGS."

Amendment of section 36, Act XXII, 1881.

4. (*1*) To clause (*c*) of section 36 of the said Act the word "or" shall be added.

(*2*) After the said clause the following clause shall be added, namely:

"(*d*) without payment of such duty (if any) as may for the time being be payable in pursuance of a notification under section 23A, brings any spirit or fermented liquor or intoxicating drug into any territory to which this Act extends,".

(*3*) In the last paragraph of the said section 36, the words "or intoxicating drug" shall be inserted between the words "fermented liquor" and the words "together with".

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1893.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 21st September, 1893, and is hereby promulgated for general information:

ACT No. XI OF 1893.

An Act to make provision for certain matters connected with the Tributary Mahals of Orissa.

WHEREAS it is expedient to repeal certain enactments relating to the Tributary Mahals of Orissa, and to indemnify certain persons and validate acts done by them in, or in relation to, the said Mahals, and to admit of certain sentences passed in those Mahals being carried into effect in British India; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Tributary Mahals of Orissa Act, 1893.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

Repeal.

2. The enactments specified in the schedule are repealed to the extent mentioned in the fourth column thereof.

Indemnity in respect of acts done before the commencement of this Act.

3. No suit, prosecution or other proceeding shall be begun or continued in respect of any act done before the commencement of this Act by any officer of the Government in respect of any of the Tributary Mahals of Orissa or any inhabitant thereof, such act purporting to have been done in the exercise of executive or judicial authority, and having, before or after the commencement of this Act, been ratified by the Government; and every such act is hereby confirmed and made valid, and every such officer indemnified and discharged from liability in respect thereof.

Execution in British India of certain sentences passed in Tributary Mahals.

4. (*1*) The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may authorise the reception, detention or imprisonment in any place under his government, for the period specified in the sentence, of—

(*a*) any person sentenced to imprisonment or transportation for any term by any Court or tribunal acting under the authority of the British Government in, or in respect of, any Tributary Mahal in Orissa;

(*b*) any Native Indian subject of Her Majesty residing in any such Mahal, or any native subject of a Chief of any such Mahal, when, in either case, such Native subject as aforesaid has been sentenced by such a Chief or by a subordinate Court of such a Chief to imprisonment for a term exceeding six months.

(*2*) The place or places within the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in which persons may be received, detained or imprisoned under sub-section (*1*) shall be such as the said Lieutenant-Governor may, by general or special order, direct.

(3) A sentence shall be of the same force and effect in the place in which it may be carried into effect under this section as if it had been passed by a competent Court in that place.

THE SCHEDULE.

Year.	Number.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
1	2	3	4

PART I.—*Act of the Governor General in Council.*

1850 ...	XX	For settling the boundaries of the Tributary Mahals in Cuttack.	The whole.

Year.	Number.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
1	2	3	4

PART II.—*Regulations of the Bengal Code.*

1805 ...	XII	Settlement and collection of the public revenue in the Zillah of Cuttack.	In section 36, *from* Provided also *to the end.* Section 37.
1805 ...	XIII	Maintenance of the peace and the support and administration of the Police in the Zillah of Cuttack.	In section 13, *from* Provided *to the end.*
1816 ...	XI	Receiving, trying and deciding claims to the right of inheritance or succession in certain Tributary Estates in Zillah Cuttack.	The whole.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1893.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 13th January 1893:—

A Bill to Provide for the grant of Special Tenancies in certain Government lands in the Punjab.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the grant by the Government of special tenancies in certain lands in the Punjab which are the property of the Government and are wholly or partly irrigable from Government canals; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Government Tenants (Punjab) Act, 1893.

(*2*) It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

Definition.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Deputy Commissioner" includes also any officer appointed by the Local Government to perform all or any of the functions of the Deputy Commissioner under this Act.

Application of Act.

3. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply the provisions of this Act to any tract of land which is the property of the Government and is wholly or partly irrigable from a canal the property of the Government.

Issue of statements of conditions of tenancies.

4. When this Act has been so applied to any tract, the Local Government may issue a statement or statements of the conditions on which it is willing to grant to tenants lands situate in such tract.

Maintenance of registers of tenancies.

5. (*1*) When any such statement has been issued for any tract, the Deputy Commissioner shall, in manner hereinafter provided, open and maintain for such tract a register or registers of tenancies granted on the conditions prescribed in such statement.

(*2*) Every such register shall have prefied thereto a copy of the statement of condions to which it relates and shall be in

such form and shall contain such particulars as to the tenancies registered therein as the Local Government may prescribe.

6. (*1*) Before a tenancy is granted to any person in any such tract, the prescribed particulars regarding the proposed grant shall be duly entered in the appropriate register, and the entry shall be signed by the proposed tenant and by the Deputy Commissioner.

Entry in register and signature thereof on grant of tenancy.

7. When any entry in any such register has been so signed as directed in the last foregoing section, the person signing the same as proposed tenant and his successors in interest shall, notwithstanding any previous agreement or anything contained in the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, or the Hazára Tenancy Regulation, 1887, or any other enactment now in force, be deemed to have accepted and to hold the lands described in such entry as a tenant from the Government on the conditions prescribed in the statement prefixed to such register.

Effect of signature of entry.

XVI of 1887.
XIII of 1887.

8. The rights or interests vested in a tenant by or under this Act shall not be capable of being attached or sold in execution of a decree or order of any Court or in any insolvency proceedings, nor shall they or any of them be transferred by sale, gift or mortgage or charged by any private contract without the previous consent in writing of the Financial Commissioner.

Transfer of rights of tenants.

9. All sums due to the Government in respect of a tenancy granted in pursuance of this Act shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue due from the tenant in respect of such tenancy.

Sums due in respect to tenancy recoverable as arrears of land-revenue.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IT is proposed in this Bill to provide a form of statutory agreement for Government tenants in the Punjab who settle on tracts first made culturable by means of irrigation from a Government canal.

Several lakhs of acres of Government land upon the Chenab Canal are at present being allotted to tenants. In order to obviate the necessity of executing a vast number of separate deeds of lease, the Bill provides that the Local Government may issue statements of the conditions on which it is willing to grant lands to tenants. Copies of such statements will then be prefixed to registers of tenancies, which registers will contain particulars of each tenancy, and will be signed by the proposed tenants and the Deputy Commissioner. When the entries have been so signed, the proposed tenants and their successors in interest will be deemed to have accepted and to hold their lands on the conditions prescribed in the statement prefixed to the register. Section 8 of the Bill, limiting the transfer of the rights of tenants, is analogous to section 56 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, XVI of 1887, and delegates to the Financial Commissioner the power of sanctioning a transfer. Section 9 provides that all sums due to Government in respect of a tenancy shall be recoverable as arrears of land-revenue.

G. R. ELSMIE.

The 10th January 1893.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1893.

PART V

☞ PLEASE cancel Part V issued with Gazette of 19th January 1893.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT PRESS : } *The 26th January* 1893.

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NO. 3 OF 1893.

THE HABITUAL OFFENDERS BILL.

CONTENTS.

SECTIONS.

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Habitual Offenders Act, 1893.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India; and

(*3*) It shall come into force on the

Security for good behaviour of habitual offenders.

2. In section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, for the words "receives information that any person within the local limits of his jurisdiction is an habitual robber, house-breaker or thief, or an habitual receiver of stolen property knowing the same to have been stolen, or that he habitually commits extortion, or in order to the committing of extortion habitually puts or attempts to put persons in fear of injury," the following shall be substituted, namely :—"receives information that any person within the local limits of his jurisdiction— X of 1882.

(*a*) is by habit a robber, house-breaker or thief, or

(*b*) is by habit a receiver of stolen property knowing the same to have been stolen, or

(*c*) habitually protects or harbours thieves or aids in the concealment or disposal of stolen property, or

(*d*) habitually commits mischief or extortion, or

(*e*) in order to the committing of extortion, habitually puts or attempts to put persons in fear of injury, or

(*f*) is of a character so desperate and dangerous as to render his being at large without security hazardous to the community."

Power to order police surveillance instead of taking security for good behaviour.

3. When any Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate, or any Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this

behalf by the Local Government, has required any person referred to in section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, as amended by this Act, to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond for his good behaviour,

f 1882.

he may, if he shall think fit, instead of making an order under section 118 of that Code requiring such person to execute a bond as aforesaid, order that he be placed under police surveillance for any term not exceeding three years.

Power to order police surveillance in default of security for good behaviour.

4. Should any person ordered under section 118 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to give security for good behaviour fail to give such security at or before the commencement of the period for which such security has been ordered to be given, the Magistrate who made the order requiring security may, instead of directing that the person be committed to, or detained in, prison under section 123 of the same Code, order that he be placed under police surveillance for any term not exceeding three years.

of 1882

Power to declare convicted persons to be "habitual offenders" for the purposes of sections 6 and 7.

5. When any person is convicted of an offence punishable under Chapter XII or Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards and

XLV of 1860.

(*a*) he is proved to have been previously convicted of any such offence, and

(*b*) the Court or Magistrate is satisfied, upon the evidence produced before him or it that he habitually commits crime, or depends on crime as a means of livelihood,

the Court or Magistrate may make an order declaring him, for the purposes of sections 6 and 7 of this Act, to be an habitual offender.

Power of convicting Court to order habitual offender to be placed under police surveillance in addition to sentence of imprisonment or transportation.

6. (*1*) Any High Court, Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate, or any Magistrate of the first class specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, may, if it or he shall think fit, when passing a sentence of imprisonment or transportation on an habitual offender, order that he be placed under police surveillance for any term not exceeding seven years from the date of the expiration of the sentence.

Cf Act X 1882, s. 30.]

(*2*) Whenever a Magistrate of the first class who has not been specially empowered under sub-section (*1*), or a Magistrate of the second or third class has passed a sentence of imprisonment on an habitual offender, and is of opinion that he ought to be placed under police surveillance on the expiration of the sentence, he may record the opinion and submit his proceedings, and forward the offender, to the District Magistrate or the Sub-divisional Magistrate to whom he is subordinate

(*3*) The Magistrate to whom the proceedings are submitted may, if he shall think fit, examine the parties and recall and examine any witness who has already given evidence in the case, and call for and take any further evidence; and may, if he shall think fit, order that the offender be placed under police surveillance for any term not exceeding seven years from the date of the expiration of his sentence.

Power of Appellate Court to order police surveillance.

7. An Appellate Court acting under clause (*b*) of section 423 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, may, if it shall think fit, order that an habitual offender who has been sentenced to imprisonment or transportation be placed under police surveillance for any term not exceeding seven years from the date of the expiration of the sentence. X of 1882

Appeal and revision in the case of orders for police surveillance.

8. (*1*) Every order for police surveillance made under section 3 of this Act shall be subject to the same rights of appeal to and powers of revision by superior Courts and Magistrates as if it had been an order for security to be given made under section 118 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882. X of 1882.

(*2*) Every order for police surveillance made under section 6 or section 7 of this Act shall be subject to the same rights of appeal to and powers of revision by superior Courts and Magistrates as if it had formed part of the sentence to which it is attached.

Conferment, continuance and cancellation of powers.

9. The provisions of sections 39, 40 and 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, shall apply in the case of orders by the Local Government conferring powers on Magistrates under section 3 or section 6 of this Act. X of 1882.

Power to accept security for good behaviour in lieu of police surveillance.

10. (*1*) Any person who has been placed under police surveillance may at any time apply to a Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate to have security for his good behaviour taken in lieu of police surveillance.

(*2*) Should the Magistrate be of opinion that the continuance of police surveillance is necessary, he may reject the application, but shall record his reasons for so doing.

(*3*) Should the Magistrate be of opinion that security may, without hazard to the community or to any person,* be taken in lieu of police surveillance, then,— [* Cf. Act X of 1882, s. 124, para.

(*a*) if the order for surveillance was made by himself or by his predecessor in office or by any subordinate Magistrate, he shall make an order under section 112 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882; and, X of 1882

† (*b*) if the order for surveillance was made by a High Court, a Court of Session or any superior Magistrate, he shall make an immediate report of the case for the orders of such Court or Magistrate, as the case may be, and such Court or Magistrate may, if it or he shall think fit, direct that an order be made under section 112 of the said Code. [† Cf. Act X 1882, s. para. 2.]

(4) The provisions of Chapter VIII of the said Code shall, as far as may be, apply in the case of every order made under section 112 thereof in pursuance of this section :

Provided that the bond for the good behaviour of the applicant shall, unless the applicant is discharged under section 124 or the bond is cancelled under section 125, continue in force until the expiration of the term for which he was ordered to be placed under police surveillance.

(5) When any person has furnished security for his good behaviour in pursuance of this section, the order on which he was placed under police surveillance shall become void.

. Act X, 2, ss. 124,]

Power to cancel order for police surveillance.

11. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate is of opinion that an order for police surveillance may be cancelled without hazard to the community or to any person, then,—

(*a*) if the order was made by himself or by his predecessor in office or by some subordinate Magistrate, he may cancel the same, and,

(*b*) if the order was made by a High Court or a Court of Session, he shall make an immediate report of the case for the orders of such Court, and such Court may, if it shall think fit, cancel the same.

. Act XVII of 1, s. 18.]

Power to make rules as to police surveillance.

12. (*1*) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may make rules to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

(*a*) the maintenance of registers of persons under police surveillance ;

(*b*) the form in which the registers shall be made ;

(*c*) the limits within which persons registered in any locality are permitted to reside ;

(*d*) the conditions under which persons under surveillance may have their names transferred from one register to another ;

(*e*) the conditions under which temporary passes may be granted to persons not desiring to change their registered place of abode ;

(*f*) the conditions to be inserted in any such pass as to—

(*i*) the places to which or the limits within which the holder of the pass is authorized to go,

(*ii*) the officers before whom he shall be bound to present himself from time to time, and

(*iii*) the time during which he may absent himself ;

(*g*) conditions as to answering at roll-call or otherwise, so that it may be ascertained that the persons whose names are on the register are actually present at given hours or times within the said limits ;

(*h*) the inspection of the residences of such persons, and the prevention or removal of contrivances for enabling the residents therein to conceal stolen property or to leave their place of residence without leave ; and

(*i*) generally, the carrying out of the purposes of this Act in regard to police surveillance.

(*2*) The Local Government, with the like sanction, may cancel or vary any rule made under this section.

(*3*) No rule, nor any cancellation or variation of a rule, made under this section, shall take effect until it has been published in the official Gazette.

Penalties for breach of rules.

[Cf. Act XXVII of 1871, s. 1(

13. Should any person under police surveillance commit a breach of any rule made under section 12, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

Arrest of person under police surveillance found beyond prescribed limits.

[Cf. Act XXVII of 1871, s. 2(

14. (*1*) If any person under police surveillance is found in any part of British India beyond the limits of the locality in which he is registered without such pass as may be required by the rules made under section 12, or in a place or at a time not permitted by the conditions of his pass, he may be arrested, without warrant, by any police-officer or village-watchman, and taken before a Magistrate, who, on proof of the facts, shall order him to be removed to the district in which he ought to have resided, there to be dealt with according to the said rules.

(*2*) The procedure for the time being prescribed by law for the removal of prisoners shall apply to all persons removed under this section :

Provided that an order from the Governor General in Council, the Local Government or the Inspector General of Prisons shall not be necessary for the removal of any such person.

Reports as to persons under police surveillance.

X of 1882 [Cf. Act XXVII 1871, s.

15. After clause (*d*) of section 45 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*e*) the breach of any of the rules under section 12 of the Habitual Offenders Act, 1893, by any person under police surveillance who resides in such village ;

(*f*) the absence of any such person at night without leave, or his association with individuals of bad repute, or his ceasing to labour or to obtain a livelihood by honest means ;

(*g*) the departure of any such person from such village without leave ;

(*h*) the arrival at such village without leave of any person whom he knows or* reasonably believes to be under police surveillance ;

*Cf. A 1882, s.

(*i*) the arrival at the village or residence therein of any person who has no ostensible means of livelihood or cannot give a satisfactory account of himself."

32-
ct X
2, s.

16. For section 348 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Trial of persons previously convicted of offences against coinage, stamp-law or property.

"348. Whenever any person who has been declared to be an habitual offender under section 5 of the Habitual Offenders Act, 1893, or has been convicted of an offence punishable under Chapter XII or Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, is accused of any offence punishable under either of those Chapters with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, and the Magistrate before whom he is so accused having jurisdiction, is of opinion, after hearing the evidence for the prosecution and the accused, that the accused is guilty and that, by reason of his having been declared or convicted as aforesaid, he ought to receive a severer punishment than such Magistrate is empowered to inflict, he may record his opinion and submit the proceedings and forward the accused to the Court of Session.

of 1860.

"The Court of Session may, if it shall think fit, examine the parties and recall and examine any witness who has already given evidence in the case, and call for and take any further evidence, and shall pass such judgment, sentence or order in the case as it may think fit and as may be according to law."

Amendment of Act X of 1882, section 349.

f 1882.

17. In the proviso to section 349 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, for the words and figures "sections 32 and 33," the words and figures "sections 32, 33 and 34," shall be substituted.

High Court's powers of revision.

f 1882.

18. For the third paragraph of section 439 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"In dealing with a sentence under this section, the Court may inflict for the offence which, in its opinion, the accused has committed any punishment which it might have inflicted if the offence had been triable and tried before itself in the first instance."

Power to require payment of compensation for injury caused by certain classes of offences against property.

19. (*1*) Whenever it appears to the Local Government—

(*a*) that offences against section 427, section 428, section 429, section 435 or section 436 of the Indian Penal Code are commonly committed or that conspiracies to commit such offences or any of them are frequently hatched in any tract of country, and that the inhabitants thereof, or a large class or large classes of them, are combined to withhold information in their possession which might lead to the detection of the offenders or conspirators, or

of 1860.

(*b*) that offences against section 395 or section 400 of the same Code or thefts of cattle are commonly committed in any tract of country by a member or members of a clan, and that the members of the clan are combined to withhold information in their possession which might lead to the detection of the offender or offenders,

the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification, declare the provisions of this section to apply to that tract.

(*2*) Every such notification shall be published in the official Gazette and in such other manner as the Local Government may direct.

(*3*) The limits of the tract to which any such notification relates shall be defined in the notification.

(*4*) The Local Government may cancel any such notification or restrict or, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, extend the limits of the tract to which it relates.

(*5*) When any offence referred to in sub-section (*1*) has been committed in a tract to which this section applies, and the District Magistrate is satisfied, after the expiration of a period of three months from the date of the commission of the offence, that, in consequence of such combination as aforesaid, the offender cannot be traced, he may—

(*a*) make an award fixing the amount of compensation payable to the sufferers for the injury caused by the offence,

(*b*) make an order determining the village or villages by the inhabitants of which, or the persons or class or classes of persons by whom, the amount so awarded shall be paid, and

(*c*) make an order assessing the proportion in which the same shall be paid by each such inhabitant or person according to his judgment of their respective means:

Provided that no portion of the compensation so awarded shall be payable by any person or class of persons whom the Magistrate shall, in such order, declare to be innocent of complicity with the offence.

(*6*) An award or order made under sub-section (*5*) shall not take effect until it has been confirmed by the Commissioner of the Division, or, where there is no such Commissioner, by the Local Government.

(*7*) When an assessment has been confirmed under sub-section (*6*) the amount assessed shall be recoverable, under the warrant of the District Magistrate, in the manner provided by sections 386 and 387 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, for the recovery of fines. X of 18

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE principal object of this Bill is to provide for the more effectual surveillance of habitual offenders, and thereby to enable the police to control and check their movements. In this respect it is founded on the model of section 8 of the Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871 (34 & 35 Vict., c 112), which is believed to have been attended with excellent results.

2. Taken in detail, its provisions may be classified under four heads :—

(1) the improvement of the law relating to security for good behaviour (sections 2 to 4) ;

(2) the surveillance of convicted persons judicially declared to be habitual offenders (sections 5 to 15) ;

(3) the modification of the procedure for the trial and adequate punishment of habitual offenders (sections 16 to 18) ;

(4) the repression of certain offences against property by the assessment of compensation in the localities where they occur (section 19).

3. *Section 2.*—Magistrates are authorised to require security for good behaviour from persons who (*i*) habitually protect or harbour thieves or aid in the concealment or disposal of stolen property, or (*ii*) habitually commit mischief, or (*iii*) are of a character so desperate and dangerous as to render their being at large without security hazardous to the community.

4. *Sections 3 and 4.*—Magistrates are empowered to order police surveillance for any term up to three years in lieu of requiring security for good behaviour.

5. *Sections 5 to 15.*—Sections 6 to 15 contain provisions for the surveillance of persons who have been declared under section 5 to be "habitual offenders." Two convictions under Chapter XII or Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code are essential; and it is further necessary before such a declaration can be made that the Court or Magistrate shall be satisfied on the evidence that the accused habitually commits crime or depends on crime as a means of livelihood.

The maximum period of police surveillance is, as in the English Act, seven years from the date of the expiration of the substantive sentence ; and such orders have been made subject to appeal and revision as if they formed part of the substantive sentence to which they are attached.

Magistrates are empowered to accept security for good behaviour in lieu of police surveillance, and to cancel orders for surveillance when this can safely be done.

6. *Section 16.*—The only modification which has been made in the procedure for the trial of habitual offenders is the amendment of section 348 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, on the lines of section 349. Section 348 provides that, when a person who has been convicted of an offence punishable under Chapter XII or Chapter XVII of the Penal Code is again accused of any such offence, he shall ordinarily, if the Magistrate before whom he is accused considers him to be an habitual offender, be committed to the Court of Session. Section 16 of the Bill authorizes the Magistrate in such cases to take cognizance of the offence himself and to enter a conviction and refer the case to the Court of Session for sentence, the Court of Session being at liberty to make or direct such further enquiry as it may think fit.

7. *Section 19.*—This section contains provisions for the repression of offences against property in cases in which they can be traced to a particular locality but the offenders cannot be identified owing to a combination of the inhabitants to withhold information which would lead to their detection. In such cases the Magistrate has been empowered to assess compensation on the residents of the locality generally, excluding any persons or classes of persons whom he finds to be clearly innocent of complicity with the offence.

The 12th January, 1893. PHIL. P. HUTCHINS.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 12th January, 1893 :—

NO. 4 OF 1893.

A Bill to extend the provisions of the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891, to the Books of Post Offices carrying on Savings Bank or Money Order Business.

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend the provisions of the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891, to the books of post offices carrying on savings bank or money order business; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1893; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Addition to definition of "bank" and "banker" in section 2, sub-section (2), of Act XVIII of 1891.

2. After clause (*b*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 2 of the said Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891, the following clause shall be added, namely :— XVIII of 1891.

"(*c*) any post office carrying on savings bank or money order business in respect of such business."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to extend the provisions of the Bankers' Books Evidence Act (XVIII of 1891) to the books of post offices carrying on savings bank or money order business. The Select Committee on the Bill which afterwards became Act XVIII of 1891 considered that these books were public documents within the meaning of section 74 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and covered therefore by section 65 of that Act, and accordingly did not recommend their inclusion in the Bill before them. It has, however, been brought to the notice of Government by the Director General of the Post Office that, without questioning the correctness of the view of the law taken by the Select Committee, there are practical advantages in bringing these books expressly under the Act of 1891 rather than relying on the Evidence Act, and, in order to secure these advantages, the present Bill has, at his request, been prepared.

The 11th January, 1893.

ALEX. EDW. MILLER.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 12th January, 1893 :—

NO. 5 OF 1893.

A Bill to provide for the grant of Special Tenancies in certain Government lands in the Punjab.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the grant by the Government of special tenancies in certain lands in the Punjab which are the property of the Government and are wholly or partly irrigable from Government canals; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Government Tenants (Punjab) Act, 1893.

(*2*) It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

Definition.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Deputy Commissioner" includes also any officer appointed by the Local Government to perform all or any of the functions of the Deputy Commissioner under this Act.

Application of Act.

3. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply the provisions of this Act to any tract of land which is the property of the Government and is wholly or partly irrigable from a canal the property of the Government.

Issue of statements of conditions of tenancies.

4. When this Act has been so applied to any tract, the Local Government may issue a statement or statements of the conditions on which it is willing to grant to tenants lands situate in such tract.

Maintenance of registers of tenancies.

5. (*1*) When any such statement has been issued for any tract, the Deputy Commissioner shall, in manner hereinafter provided, open and maintain for such tract a register or registers of tenancies granted on the conditions prescribed in such statement.

(*2*) Every such register shall have prefixed thereto a copy of the statement of conditions to which it relates and shall be in such form and shall contain such particulars as to the tenancies registered therein as the Local Government may prescribe.

Entry in register and signature thereof on grant of tenancy.

6. (*1*) Before a tenancy is granted to any person in any such tract, the prescribed particulars regarding the proposed grant shall be duly entered in the appropriate register, and the entry shall be signed by the proposed tenant and by the Deputy Commissioner.

Effect of signature of entry.

7. When any entry in any such register has been so signed as directed in the last foregoing section, the person signing the same as proposed tenant and his successors in interest shall, notwithstanding any previous agreement or anything contained in the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, or the Hazara Tenancy Regulation, 1887, or any other enactment now in force, be deemed to have accepted and to hold the lands described in such entry as a tenant from the Governmente on the conditions prescribed in the statement prefixed to such register.

XVI of 1887.
XIII of 1887.

Transfer of rights of tenants.

8. The rights or interests vested in a tenant by or under this Act shall not be capable of being attached or sold in execution of a decree or order of any Court or in any insolvency proceedings, nor shall they or any of them be transferred by sale, gift or mortgage or charged by any private contract without the previous consent in writing of the Financial Commissioner.

Sums due in respect to tenancy recoverable as arrears of land-revenue.

9. All sums due to the Government in respect of a tenancy granted in pursuance of this Act shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue due from the tenant in respect of such tenancy.

v 9

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IT is proposed in this Bill to provide a form of statutory agreement for Government tenants in the Punjab who settle on tracts first made culturable by means of irrigation from a Government canal.

Several lakhs of acres of Government land upon the Chenab Canal are at present being allotted to tenants. In order to obviate the necessity of executing a vast number of separate deeds of lease, the Bill provides that the Local Government may issue statements of the conditions on which it is willing to grant lands to tenants. Copies of such statements will then be prefixed to registers of tenancies, which registers will contain particulars of each tenancy, and will be signed by the proposed tenants and the Deputy Commissioner. When the entries have been so signed, the proposed tenants and their successors in interest will be deemed to have accepted and to hold their lands on the conditions prescribed in the statement prefixed to the register. Section 8 of the Bill, limiting the transfer of the rights of tenants, is analogous to section 56 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, XVI of 1887, and delegates to the Financial Commissioner the power of sanctioning a transfer. Section 9 provides that all sums due to Government in respect of a tenancy shall be recoverable as arrears of land-revenue.

G. R. ELSMIE.

The 10th January, 1893.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1893.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, was presented to the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd February, 1893 :—

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1870 was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our preliminary Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

Memorandum by Mr. P. R. Desai, Pleader, District Court, Ratnagiri, dated 7th April, 1892 [Paper No. 1].

From Governor General's Agent in Baluchistan, No. 4402, dated 25th July, 1892 [Paper No. 2].

From Secretary for Berar to Resident, Hyderabad, No. 237, dated 10th August, 1892, and enclosures [Papers No. 3].

From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 5777, dated 20th August, 1892, and enclosures [Papers No. 4].

From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1322—68-92, dated 24th August, 1892, [Paper No. 5].

From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 3833 J., dated 29th August, 1892, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].

From Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 43 C., dated 2nd September, 1892, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].

From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 295-8L.—1, dated 16th September, 1892, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].

From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 2416, dated 6th September, 1892, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].

Suggestions by Bewa Narain Singh, Pleader, Amritsar, dated 20th September, 1892 [Paper No. 10].

From Chief Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 2699, dated 17th October, 1892, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].

From Officiating Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 907 S., dated 17th October, 1892, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].

From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1914, dated 10th October, 1892, and enclosures [Papers No. 13].

Notes by Lala Nihal Chand, Muzaffarnagar, dated 18th October, 1892 [Paper No. 14].

From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 2346, dated 19th December, 1892, and enclosure [Papers No. 15].

From Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 189, dated 12th January, 1893, and enclosures [Papers No. 16].

2. In section 3 of the Bill we have added a clause amending the definition of "Court." It appears to us that all references from the Collector's authority should be to an independent judicial authority, and, now that the Punjab and Oudh have divided their judicial from their revenue establishments, there are few parts of India in which there are not judicial officers who have no concern with the executive administration. We think therefore that the time has now

come when the Court to which references under the Act will be made should be generally the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction. To meet, however, the case of provinces which have still no Courts of separate civil jurisdiction, or the case in which pressure of business may require assistance to the ordinary Civil Court, we have retained the clause in the original definition which empowers Local Government to appoint special judicial officers to perform the functions of a Judge under the Act.

3. Section 7 of the Bill recasts sections 11 to 15, both inclusive, of the Act. To the draft section 11 we have added words requiring the Collector to enquire into the respective interests of the persons claiming the compensation, as well as into the area and value of the land to be acquired. As regards draft section 12, we are of opinion that a claimant of compensation should not be precluded from taking exception to the measurements of the Collector, if he has good grounds for considering them incorrect; and we think that the Collector should give intimation of his award to any of the persons interested who may not be present when the award is made. We have altered the draft section 12 accordingly.

4. Section 8 of the Bill amends section 16 of the Act by requiring the Collector to take possession of the land immediately he has made the award, with a proviso permitting him to leave the occupants in occupation until possession of the land is required, upon such conditions as he and they may agree upon. We prefer the terms of the existing law, which leave to the Collector discretion as to immediate entry upon the land, and have changed section 8 of the Bill accordingly. Where the Collector postpones entry for any reason, he will ordinarily do so, as at present, on terms adjusted with the occupants; and in a later section we have provided for compensation to the occupant if his profits should be in any way *bonâ fide* reduced in the period between declaration under section 6 and the Collector's entry into possession.

5. In section 17 of the Act, which regulates the powers of the Collector in cases of urgency, we think that the special damage for which the persons interested are to be compensated should be expressly defined as the damages incident to such sudden dispossession, and have by section 9 of the Bill added some words to the section accordingly.

6. By sections 10 and 11 of the Bill Parts III and IV of the present Act are repealed, and a new procedure substituted for that which now obtains in the decision of objections to the Collector's award. Under the Act, if any one of the persons interested does not attend in the proceedings before the Collector, or if the Collector is unable to agree with the persons interested as to the amount of the compensation, or if upon his enquiry questions arise respecting the title to the land or interests therein, the Collector is bound to refer the matter to the Court, which then proceeds to determine it with the help of assessors appointed by the Collector and the persons interested respectively. It was pointed out in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that these provisions entailed in a great number of cases unnecessary trouble, delay and expense to the owners of land acquired under the Act, for experience has shown that failure in attendance before the Collector is more frequently due to mere indifference than to any actual dissatisfaction with the award. In the acquisition of land for a railway, for example, it constantly happens that the interest of an individual owner is so insignificant that he finds it not worth his while to attend before the Collector. His absence, however, under the rigorous conditions of the Act, necessitates a reference of the case to the Collector, with all the attendant trouble and expense, not merely to the proprietor who was absent, but to the many others who may be associated with him in the matter and who may be themselves perfectly satisfied with the award. The Bill accordingly proposed to make the Collector's award final, with the proviso that any person dissatisfied could sue the Collector in the Civil Court. The Committee are advised that in order to attain the end in view so radical a change in the procedure for the adjustment of the compensation is unnecessary. They think with more than one of the Governments consulted that it will be sufficient to provide that the Collector's reference to the Civil Court shall only be made when a person, dissatisfied with the award, asks that it be referred, the award being otherwise final. This change in the present law is reasonable, and the Committee are of opinion that it sufficiently corrects the main practical defect of the Act. They cannot leave out of sight that the valuations upon which a Collector proceeds are ordinarily made by Native subordinates whose official interests lead them to make the valuation on the lowest possible scale, and that in many cases the owners of land acquired under the Act are poor peasants who have neither the means nor the courage to undertake a formal suit against the Collector of their district, and who would accept very inadequate compensation rather than do so.

As to the discontinuance of the system of assessors all authorities are agreed. It is the universal remark that competent assessors are not easily procurable, and that there is an irresistible tendency for the assessor to become not an adviser but a partizan, adding very largely to the cost of the trial without assisting the Judge. In the words of Mr. Justice Parker, "the nominees are faithful to their trust and deliver their opinion with minds altogether unaffected by the evidence."

The Committee have accordingly substituted for sections 10 and 11 of the Bill a revision of Parts III and IV of the Act effected in accordance with the views which have here been expressed. The Collector's award will be referred to the Court whenever any person interested asks that it be referred, but only then. The Judge will give his decision on it, and in all cases there will be a right of appeal from the Judge's award to the High Court.

7. In Part III we have made some alterations of the Act in detail. Section 24 of the Act defines the matters to be considered in determining compensation. The Committee

are of the opinion that the Bill introduced last year rightly required market-value to be taken at the time of the declaration under section 6, and not, as in the Act, at the time of the award; but this change in the law required the addition to the section of a clause bringing under the consideration of the Court any diminution in the profits of occupation during the period between the declaration and the Collector's entry into possession, as also the value of any standing crops or trees that may be on the land when he takes possession.

It appears more convenient to insert here than in a later part of the Act the instruction contained in section 42 of the Act that, in addition to the amount of any compensation due to the owner of the land acquired, fifteen per centum on the market-value shall be given in consideration of the compulsory nature of the acquisition. We have accordingly added a clause to this effect in the section by which we amend section 24 of the Act, and the Collector or Judge making the award will find embraced in a single section the whole of the details required for the completion of his estimate of compensation.

This section as drafted in the Bill contained a definition of market-value to which exception has been widely taken as inapplicable to many parts of the country and when applicable open to much objection. We agree with the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and the High Court of Bengal that no attempt should be made to define strictly the term in the Act, and that the price which a willing vendor might be expected to obtain in the open market from a willing purchaser should be left for the decision primarily of the Collector and ultimately of the Court.

8. The Act (section 33) directs that when the Judge's award does not exceed that of the Collector the costs of the reference to the Judge shall be paid by the person interested, but that when the Judge's award exceeds the Collector's the whole of the costs of the reference shall be paid by the Collector. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons it was noticed that this provision led to extravagant and speculative claims, and in the Bill as introduced the adjudication of costs is left to the Courts in accordance with the ordinary rules of the Code of Civil Procedure. We think the rules which guide the adjudication of costs between litigants cannot fairly be employed in the decision of reasonable objections to the sufficiency of a Collector's award. We are of opinion that, when the Judge finds the Collector's award to have been inadequate, the Collector should ordinarily pay the costs of the reference, but we have inserted a clause giving discretion to the Court to give the Collector part of his costs whenever the claim of the objector proves to be extravagant. It will be remembered that reference to the Court will in future be much less frequent, and that if the system of assessors be discontinued the costs in such references will be much reduced.

9. In the sections which constitute Part IV of the Act (Apportionment of Compensation) we have inserted words which bring under the orders of the Court the issue as to the persons entitled to the compensation, as well as that of the share which each is entitled to receive.

10. Chapter V of the Act concerns the payment of compensation. We have added clauses to section 40 as amended by section 12 of the Bill, empowering on the one hand the Collector to deposit the amount of his award in Court, when for any reason there is no person able and willing to receive it, and on the other empowering the owner of the land, if dissatisfied with the award, to accept the amount under protest. To that extent it will no longer be to the advantage of the owner to protract proceedings and run on a claim for interest; for if, notwithstanding the express privilege given to the owner, he refuses to take the compensation-money placed at his disposal, he has no claim to interest on it.

11. In Part VII of the Act (Acquisition of Land for Companies) two sections have been added to except from the provisions applicable to ordinary Companies those Companies for which, under contract with the Secretary of State, Government is expressly bound to provide land. In Part VIII of the Act (section 51) we have, at the instance of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, empowered Collectors and Judges to serve any notices under the Act by registered letter. We think it necessary, however, expressly to require that service can be proved only by production of the addressee's receipt.

12. Section 54 of the Act gives to the Government or the public bodies whom it represents power of withdrawal from land it has proposed to acquire. This power, however, must be exercised before the award is made. After award withdrawal is prohibited, whatever may be the circumstances. Experience has shown that the only occasions on which powers of withdrawal would be really useful are when an award has shewn that the Government was seriously misled by an under-estimate of the value of the land. A case has been reported in which a municipality has been nearly ruined by being compelled to proceed with an acquisition in which the award was inordinately in excess of the original valuation. We think, therefore, that power to withdraw should be given after as well as before the award, but that, if so exercised, it should only be on terms of the most liberal compensation to the owner, and that, if he is dissatisfied with the Collector's offer, he should have the same rights of reference to the Judge as in cases of acquisition.

13. To section 55 as amended by the Bill we have added a clause permitting references to the Court to determine summarily certain questions of fact arising under the section.

14. Before the Bill is finally passed we think it would be desirable that the Act of 1870 should be wholly repealed and re-enacted with the amendments now proposed or such of them as may be eventually adopted. We attach to this Report a copy of the Act of 1870 as it will stand if amended as we now propose.

15. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	12th March, 1892.
Fort Saint George Gazette	29th March, 1892.
Bombay Government Gazette	17th March, 1892.
Calcutta Gazette	16th March, 1892.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	19th March, 1892.
Punjab Government Gazette	24th March, 1892.
Central Provinces Gazette	26th March, 1892.
Burma Gazette	26th March, 1892.
Assam Gaeztte	26th March, 1892.
Coorg District Gazette	1st April, 1892.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Kanarese	21st June, 1892.
	Malayalam	28th June, 1892.
	Hindustani	5th July, 1892.
	Tamil	12th July, 1892.
	Telugu	12th July, 1892.
Bengal	Uriya	12th May, 1892.
	Hindi	28th June, 1892.
	Bengali	5th July, 1892.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Urdu	13th July, 1892.
Punjab	Urdu	30th June, 1892.
Burma	Burmese	6th August, 1892.
Assam	Bengali	9th July, 1892.
Coorg	Kanarese	1st September, 1892.

16. We recommend that the Bill as now amended, with our Report and its Appendix be republished in English and sent to the several Local Governments for consideration. As the changes we propose in the Bill mainly restore the procedure of the present Act, we do not consider that the alterations made by us render necessary the republication of the Bill in the vernacular languages.

J. WOODBURN.
PHIL. P. HUTCHINS.
ALEX. EDW. MILLER.
C. B. PRITCHARD.
ODAY PERTAP SINGH.
RASHBEHARY GHOSE.
P. CHENTSAL RAO.*

The 1st February, 1893.

* My remarks on the grounds on which I differ are annexed.

NOTE.

I SIGN the Report in token of my general approval of the main provisions contained in the Bill, but there are one or two points in it on which I wish to make a few remarks.

I consider that the "market-value," which will be the most important factor in determining the amount of compensation to be awarded, requires to be clearly defined both in the interests of uniformity of procedure in the various Courts and in the interests of owners of certain classes of landed property. In the ordinary acceptation of the term, "market-value" means the price which the land or building taken up for public purposes would fetch if taken into the market and sold by the owner himself, and this is no doubt ordinarily a fair method of estimating the value of the land or building. But at the same time there are cases in which the market-value as above interpreted does not represent the true value of the property. For instance, a man may build a house at a considerable cost in an out-of-the-way locality for his own personal enjoyment, but such a building, if sold in the market, might, owing to absence of demand, hardly realise half its cost of construction. In such cases it appears equitable and proper that the value of the property should be estimated, not with reference to the market-value, which depends upon the demand in the locality of its situation, but with reference to the actual cost of erecting a similar building less the sum to be set off on account of deterioration by time and user. It seems to me to be unfair that the owner of property should be compelled to part with it for a smaller amount than what it actually cost him simply because it is required for public purposes, or because, owing to its situation in a locality far removed from the centres of business and life, the property cannot realise its full value in the market. It may be urged that there is nothing in the law precluding the Collector or Judge making the award from taking the cost of construction into consideration in arriving at the market-value; but in my opinion the matter is too important to be left to the unfettered discretion even of Collectors and Judges, and the law should unmistakably lay down the course for them. Again, there is another class of owners whom the market-value of lands over which they have proprietary rights cannot adequately compensate. To such a class belong zamindars who derive a fixed annual revenue from lands which they own but in which their tenants possess occupancy-rights. The market-value of such property will always depend upon the current rate of interest in the locality. The current rate of interest in the mufassil is invariably high, and the property would not ordinarily fetch more than ten or fifteen times the annual income if sold in the market. But to compel the owner of such property to part with it for such a consideration appears to me to be fraught with great hardship, even if it be not altogether unjustifiable. In such cases, we should, I think, capitalize his income in such a manner that the amount awarded would, if invested in the safest marketable securities, yield him an interest equivalent to his annual income from the land. This is the principle which the Government adopt when they allow individuals to redeem the land-tax. They demand twenty-five times the annual assessment as the price of redemption, and it seems to me to be only just that the income of the above-mentioned class of land-holders should be capitalized on the same principle in determining the amount of compensation due to them when their lands are compulsorily acquired by Government. For instance, if a zamindar was entitled to a fixed annual rental of Rs. 10 from the land acquired, we must pay him as the cost of acquisition Rs. 250, which, if invested in four per cent. promissory notes of the Government of India, will yield him the equivalent of his annual rent in the shape of interest, and not Rs. 100 or 150 according to the market-value based upon insecure investments. For these reasons I should be glad to see 'market-value' defined in some such manner as follows:—

"'Market-value' is the price which the property would fetch if taken into the market by the owner himself and leisurely and advantageous sale thereof effected; but where, owing to absence of demand in the locality, such value should fall below the actual cost of creating the property, then such actual cost, making allowance for deterioration by time or user, shall be deemed as 'market-value.' In any case, if the claimant prefers it, the market-value shall be assumed to be twenty-five times the average annual income derivable from the property."

If twenty five years' purchase is considered too much, I have no objection to its being reduced to twenty, which is the rate adopted in Madras for redeeming quit-rents on inams or favourable tenures.

There is another point on which I venture to differ from the majority of the Committee. Section 25, sub section (*2*), of the Bill says that, when an applicant has refused or omitted without sufficient reason to make a claim before the Collector, the Judge may award less, and in no case more, than the amount awarded by the Collector. I quite see the reason for not exceeding the Collector's award, but I see none for reducing it. This is however, not of much practical importance, as I do not believe that any Judge is

likely to decree a smaller sum than the Collector's award to an applicant who claims more But the question of market-value is an important one, and its clear definition in some such manner as that proposed by me will not only secure uniformity of procedure in the various Civil and Revenue Courts, but will also, I am convinced, be highly satisfactory to the public, and will largely minimise the number of references from Collectors' awards and the worry and expense attendant thereon.

I understood that it was agreed at the meeting of the Select Committee that, when the lands taken up for public purposes belong to temples or charitable institutions or to persons who have no power to alienate the lands, the compensation to be paid in such cases should be dealt with in the manner mentioned in section 69 of chapter 18, 8 & 9 Victoria; but I see no such provision in the draft Bill. I consider that either a provision of the kind should be inserted or the Collector be authorised to grant the compensation in such cases in the shape of other lands or remission of land tax on other lands of the claimants.

The 1st February, 1893. P. CHENTSAL RAO.

No. II.

A Bill to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1870; It is hereby enacted as follows:— 870.

Title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Land Acquisition Act, 1893; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once:

Provided that nothing in this Act contained shall affect any proceedings in respect to compensation for any land regarding which the Collector has made an award under section 14, or a reference under section 15, of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, before the passing of this Act. 870.

Repeal of portion of section 1, Act X, 1870.

870. 2. In section 1 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, the words and figures "And it shall come into force on the first day of June, 1870," are hereby repealed.

Amendment of, and addition to, section 3 of said Act.

3. (*1*) In section 3 of the said Act,—

(*a*) for the definition of the expression "Court" the following shall be substituted, namely—

"The expression "Court" means a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, unless the Local Government has appointed (as it is hereby empowered to do) a special judicial officer within any specified local limits to perform the functions of a Judge under this Act:";

(*b*) in the definition of the expression "Company", for the words "or formed in pursuance of an Act of Parliament" the words "or incorporated by an Act of Parliament or of the Governor General in Council" shall be substituted; and

(*c*) in the definition of the expression "entitled to act," after the words "the guardians of minors and the committees" the words "or managers" shall be inserted.

(*2*) To the same section the following shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that—

(i) no person shall be deemed 'entitled to act' whose interest in the subject-matter shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Collector or Court to be adverse to the interest of the person interested for whom he would otherwise be entitled to act;

(ii) in every such case the person interested may appear by a next friend or, in default of his appearance by a next friend, the Collector or Court, as the case may be, shall appoint a guardian for the case to act on his behalf in the conduct thereof; and

(iii) the provisions of Chapter XXXI of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply in the case of persons interested appearing before a Collector or Court by a next friend, or by a guardian for the case, in proceedings under this Act." XIV of 1882

Amendment of section 6 of said Act.

4. In section 6 of the said Act, for the words "out of some municipal fund" the words "out of some fund controlled or managed by a local authority" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 9 of said Act.

5. In section 9 of the said Act there shall be added:—

(i) after the words "compensation for such interests" the words "and their objections (if any) to the measurements made under section eight"; and

(ii) after the word "post" the words and figures "in a letter addressed to him and registered under Part III of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866." XIV of 1866.

Amendment of section 10 of said Act.

6. In section 10 of the said Act, before the words "deliver to him" the words "make or", and after the words "deliver to him" the words "at a time and place mentioned (such time not being earlier than fifteen days after the date of the requisition)", shall be inserted,

Substitution of new sections for sections 11 to 15 of said Act.

7. For sections 11 to 15, both inclusive, of the said Act, and for the headings "*Enquiry into Value and Claims*" and "*Award by Collector*", prefixed to sections 11 and 14 thereof respectively, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"*Enquiry into Measurements, Value and Claims, and Award by the Collector.*"

Enquiry and award by Collector.

"11. On the day so fixed or on any other day to which the enquiry has been adjourned, the Collector shall proceed to enquire into the objections (if any) which any person interested has stated pursuant to a notice given under section nine to the measurements made under section eight, and into the value of the land, and into the respective interests of the persons claiming the compensation, and shall make an award under his hand of—

(i) the true area of the land;

(ii) the compensation which in his opinion should be allowed for the land; and

(iii) the apportionment of the said compensation among all the persons known

or believed to be interested in the land, of whom, or of whose claims, he has information, whether or not they have respectively appeared before him.

"12. (*1*) Such award shall be filed in the Collector's office and shall, except as hereinafter provided, be final and conclusive evidence, as between the Collector and the persons interested, whether they have respectively appeared before the Collector or not, of the true area and value of the land, and the apportionment of the compensation among the persons interested.

Award of Collector when to be final.

"(*2*) The Collector shall give immediate notice of his award to such of the persons interested as are not present personally or by their representatives when the award is made.

"13. The Collector may, for any cause he thinks fit, from time to time adjourn the enquiry to a day to be fixed by him.

Adjournment of enquiry.

"14. For the purpose of enquiries under this Act, the Collector shall have power to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and to compel the production of documents by the same means, and (so far as may be) in the same manner, as is provided in the case of a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure. XIV of 1882.

Power to summon and enforce attendance of witnesses and production of documents.

"15. In determining the amount of compensation, the Collector shall take into consideration the matters mentioned in section twenty-three, and shall not take into consideration any of the matters mentioned in section twenty-four."

Matters to be considered and neglected.

8. (*1*) In section 16 of the said Act, for the words "fourteen or a reference to the Court under section fifteen", the word "eleven" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 16 of said Act.

9. In section 17 of the said Act,—

Amendment of section 17 of said Act.

(i) for the words "though no such reference has been directed or award made" the words "though no such award has been made" shall be substituted;

(ii) after the words "on such land" the words "and for any other damage sustained by them caused by such sudden dispossession and not excepted in section twenty four" shall be inserted; and

(iii) after the words "such crops and trees" the words "and the amount of such other damage" shall be inserted.

10. For sections 18 to 36, both inclusive, of the said Act, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

New sections substituted for sections 18 to 36 of said Act.

"18. Any person interested who has not accepted the award may, by written application to the Collector, require that the matter be referred by the Collector for the determination of the Court, whether his objection be to the measurement of the land, the amount of the compensation, or the apportionment of the compensation among the persons interested. The application shall state the grounds on which objection to the award is taken:

Reference to Court.

"Provided that every such application shall be made,—

(*a*) if the person making it was present or represented before the Collector at the time when he made his award, within six weeks from the date of the Collector's award;

(*b*) in other cases, within six weeks of the receipt of the notice from the Collector under section twelve, or within six months from the date of the Collector's award, whichever period shall first expire.

"19. In making the reference, the Collector shall state for the information of the Court in writing under his hand—

Collector's statement to the Court.

(*a*) the situation and extent of the land;

(*b*) the names of the persons whom he has reason to think interested in such land;

(*c*) the amount awarded for damages and paid or tendered under sections five and seventeen or either of them, and the amount of compensation awarded under section eleven; and,

(*d*) if the objection be to the amount of the compensation, the grounds on which the amount of compensation was determined.

"20. The Court shall thereupon cause a notice, specifying the day on which the Court will proceed to determine the objection, and directing their appearance before the Court on that day, to be served on the following persons, namely:—

Service of notice.

(*a*) the applicant,

(*b*) if the objection is in regard to the area of the land or to the amount of the compensation, the Collector, and

(*c*) if the objection is in regard to the apportionment of the compensation, all persons interested in the objection.

"21. The scope of the inquiry in every such proceeding shall be restricted to a consideration of the interests of the persons affected by the objection.

Restriction on scope of proceedings.

"22. Every such proceeding shall take place in open Court, and all persons entitled to practise in any Civil Court shall be entitled to appear, plead and act (as the case may be) in such proceeding.

Proceedings to be in open Court.

"23. (*1*) In determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for land acquired under this Act, the Court shall take into consideration—

Matters to be considered in determining compensation.

first, the market-value of the land at the date of the publication of the declaration relating thereto under section six;

secondly, the damage sustained by the person interested, by reason of the taking of any standing crops or trees, which may be on the land at the time of the Collector's taking possession thereof;

thirdly, the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, at the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land, by reason of severing such land from his other land;

fourthly, the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, at the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land, by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting his other property, moveable or immoveable, in any other manner, or his earnings;

fifthly, if, in consequence of the acquisition of the land by the Collector, the person interested is compelled to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses (if any) incidental to such change; and

sixthly, the damage (if any) *boná fide* resulting from diminution of the profits of the land between the time of the publication of the declaration under section six and the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land.

"(*2*) In addition to the market-value of the land, as above provided, the Court shall in every case award a sum of fifteen per centum on such market-value, in consideration of the compulsory nature of the acquisition.

"24. But the Court shall not take into consideration—

Matters to be neglected in determining compensation.

first, the degree of urgency which has led to the acquisition;

secondly, any disinclination of the person interested to part with the land acquired;

thirdly, any damage sustained by him which, if caused by a private person, would not render such person liable to a suit;

fourthly, any damage which, after the date of the publication of the declaration under section six, is likely to be caused to the land acquired by or in consequence of the use to which it will be put;

fifthly, any increase to the value of the land acquired likely to accrue from the use to which it will be put when acquired;

sixthly, any increase to the value of the other land of the person interested likely to accrue from the use to which the land acquired will be put; or

seventhly, any outlay or improvements on the land acquired commenced, made or effected after the date of the publication of the declaration under section six.

"25. (*1*) When the applicant has made a claim to compensation, pursuant to any notice given under section nine, the amount awarded to him by the Court shall not exceed the amount so claimed or be less than the amount awarded by the Collector under section eleven.

Rules as to amount of compensation.

"(*2*) When the applicant has refused to make such claim, or has omitted without sufficient reason (to be allowed by the Judge) to make such claim, the amount awarded by the Court may be less than, and shall in no case exceed, the amount awarded by the Collector.

"(*3*) When the applicant has omitted for a sufficient reason (to be allowed by the Judge) to make such claim, the amount awarded to him by the Court shall not be less than and may exceed the amount awarded by the Collector.

"26. Every award under this Part shall be in writing signed by the Judge, and shall specify the amount awarded under the first clause of section twenty-three, and also the amounts (if any) respectively awarded under each of the other clauses of the same section, together with the grounds of awarding each of the said amounts.

Form of awards.

"27. (*1*) Every such award shall also state the amount of costs incurred in the proceedings under this Part, and by what persons and in what proportions they are to be paid.

Costs.

"(*2*) When the award of the Collector is not upheld, the costs shall ordinarily be paid by the Collector, unless the Court shall be of opinion that the claim of the applicant was so extravagant that some deduction from his costs should be made or that he should pay a part of the Collector's costs.

"(*3*) The costs (if any) payable by the applicant may be recovered as if they were costs incurred in a suit and as if the award of the Court were the decree therein.

"28. If the sum which in the opinion of the Court the Collector ought to have awarded as compensation is in excess of the sum which the Collector did award as compensation, the award of the Court may direct that the Collector shall pay interest on such excess at the rate of six per centum per annum from the date on which he took possession of the land to the date of payment of such excess into Court.

Collector may be directed to pay interest on excess compensation.

"29. Save in so far as they may be inconsistent with anything contained in this Act, the provisions of the Code of

Code of Civil Procedure to apply.

XIV of 1882. Civil Procedure shall apply to proceedings under this Part.

Appeals in certain cases.

"30. Subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure applicable to appeals from original decrees, an appeal shall lie to the High Court from the award or from any part of the award of the Court in any proceedings under this Part."

Amendments of sections 38 and 39 of said Act.

11. (*1*) In section 38 of the said Act, after the words "or any part thereof," and in section 39 of the said Act, after the words "apportionment thereof," the words "or as to the persons to whom the same or any part thereof is payable" shall be inserted.

(*2*) In the last clause of section 39 of the said Act, for the words "regular appeals in suits" the words "appeals from original decrees" shall be substituted.

Substitution of new Part for Part V of said Act.

12. For Part V of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"PART V.

"PAYMENT.

Payment of compensation to whom to be made.

"40. (*1*) On making an award under section eleven, the Collector shall tender payment of the compensation awarded by him to the persons interested entitled thereto according to the award, and shall pay it to them if they shall consent to receive it.

"(*2*) If they shall not consent to receive it, or if there be no person competent to receive it, or if there be any dispute as to the title to receive it or as to the apportionment of it, the Collector shall deposit the amount of the compensation in the Court to which a reference under section eighteen would be submitted :

"Provided that any person interested may receive such payment under protest as to the sufficiency of the amount :

"Provided also that no person who has received the amount otherwise than under protest shall be entitled to make any application under section eighteen :

"Provided also that nothing herein contained shall affect the liability of any person, who may receive the whole or any part of any compensation awarded under this Act, to pay the same to the person lawfully entitled thereto.

Payment of interest.

"41. When the amount of such compensation is not paid or payment thereof tendered on or before taking possession of the land, the Collector shall pay the amount awarded with interest thereon at the rate of six per centum per annum from the time of so taking possession."

Amendment of section 45 of said Act.

13. In section 45 of the said Act, the words "and on such reference, or on a reference under section forty-three, the Judge sitting alone shall decide the difference referred" are hereby repealed.

Addition of section after section 45 of said Act.

14. After section 45 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely :—

Cost on references under this Part.

"45A. The Judge may pass such order as he may think fit in regard to the costs of a reference made under this Part, and from such order there shall be no appeal."

Addition of sections after section 50 of said Act.

15. After section 50 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely :—

Sections 47 to 50 not to apply where Government bound by agreement to provide land for companies.

"50A. The provisions of sections forty-seven to fifty, both inclusive, shall not apply, and shall be deemed never to have applied, to the acquisition of land for any railway or other company, for the purposes of which, under any agreement between such company and the Secretary of State for India in Council, the Government is, or was, bound to provide land.

When agreement between Company and Secretary of State need not be proved.

"50B. In the case of the acquisition of land for the purposes of a Railway Company, the existence of such an agreement as is mentioned in section 50A may be proved by the production of a printed copy thereof purporting to be printed by order of Government."

Addition to section 51 of said Act.

16. To section 51 of the said Act, after the word "business" the following shall be added, namely :—

"or by fixing a copy thereof in some conspicuous place in the office of the officer aforesaid or of the Collector or in the court-house, and also in some conspicuous part of the land to be acquired :

"Provided that, if the Collector or Judge shall so direct, a notice may be sent by post, in a letter addressed to the person named therein and registered under Part III of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866, and service of it may be proved by the production of the addressee's receipt." XIV of 1866.

Substitution of new section for section 54 of said Act.

17. For section 54 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Completion of acquisition not compulsory, but compensation to be awarded when not completed.

"54. (*1*) Except in the case provided for in section forty-four, nothing in this Act shall be taken to compel the Government to complete the acquisition of any land.

"(*2*) Whenever the Government declines to complete any such acquisition, the Collector shall determine the amount of compensation due for the damage suffered by the owner in

consequence of the notice or of any proceedings thereunder, and shall pay such amount to the person interested together with all costs proved to have been incurred by him in the prosecution of the proceedings under this Act relating to the said land.

"(3) The provisions of Part III of this Act shall apply to the determination of the compensation payable under this section."

Addition to section 55 of said Act.

18. To section 55 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that the owner may, at any time before the Collector has made his award under section eleven, by notice in writing, withdraw or modify his expressed desire that the whole of such house, manufactory or building shall be so acquired:

"Provided also that if any question shall arise as to whether any land proposed to be taken under this Act does or not form part of a house, manufactory or building within the meaning of this section, the Collector shall refer the determination of such question to the Court and shall not take possession of such land until after the question has been determined:

"Provided also that either party may appeal to the High Court against the decision of the Court on any such reference, and the provisions [of] 1882. of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply to every such appeal as if it were an appeal from an original decree of the Court.

"(2) If in the case of any claim under section twenty-three, *thirdly*, by a person interested, on account of the severing of the land to be acquired from his other land, the Local Government is of opinion that the claim is unreasonable or excessive, it may, at any time before the Collector has made his award, order the acquisition of the whole of the land of which the land first sought to be acquired forms a part.

"In the case last hereinbefore provided for, no fresh declaration or other proceedings under sections six to ten, both inclusive, shall be necessary; but the Collector shall without delay furnish a copy of the order of the Local Government to the person interested, and shall thereafter proceed to make his award under section eleven."

Amendment of section 56 of said Act.

19. In section 56 of the said Act, for the words "any municipal fund" the words "any fund controlled or managed by a local authority" shall be substituted; and for the words "incurred by the Collector in such acquisition" the words "of and incidental to such acquisition" shall be substituted.

Repeal of part of section 58 of said Act.

20. In section 58 of the said Act, the words "no suit shall be brought to set aside an award under this Act. And" are hereby repealed.

APPENDIX.

ACT NO. X OF 1870 AS MODIFIED BY LEGISLATION UP TO DATE, WITH THE MATTER NOW PROPOSED FOR REPEAL EXCLUDED AND THE AMENDMENTS NOW PROPOSED SHOWN IN ITALICS.

An Act for the acquisition of land for public purposes and for Companies.

[Preamble.] WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law for the acquisition of land needed for public purposes and for Companies, and for determining the amount of compensation to be made on account of such acquisition; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

[Short title.] **1.** This Act may be called "The Land Acquisition Act, 1870":

[Local extent.] It extends to the whole of British India.

[Repeal of Acts.] **2.** On and from such day Act No. VI of 1857 (*for the acquisition of land for public purposes*), Act No. II of 1861 (*to amend Act No. VI of 1857*) and Act No. XXII of 1863 (*to provide for taking land for works of public utility to be constructed by private persons or Companies and for regulating the construction and use of works on land so taken*) shall be repealed.

All references made to any of the said Acts in subsequent Acts, orders or contracts shall be read as if made to this Act.

[Interpretation-clause.] **3.** In this Act—

["Land."] the expression "land" includes benefits to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth:

["Person interested."] the expression "person interested" includes all persons claiming an interest in compensation to be made on account of the acquisition of land under this Act:

["Collector."] the expression "Collector" means the Collector of a District, and includes a Deputy Commissioner and any officer specially appointed by the Local Government to perform the functions of a Collector under this Act:

[*"Court."*] *the expression "Court" means a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, unless the Local Government has appointed (as it is hereby empowered to do) a special judicial officer within any specified local limits to perform the functions of a Judge under this Act:*

["Company."] the expression "Company" means a Company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1866, *or incorporated by an Act of Parliament or of the Governor General in Council*, or by Royal Charter or Letters Patent:

["Entitled to act."] and the following persons shall be deemed persons "entitled to act" as and to the extent hereinafter provided (that is to say)—

trustees for other persons beneficially interested shall be deemed the persons entitled to act with reference to any such case, and that to the same extent as the persons beneficially interested could have acted if free from disability:

a married woman, in cases to which the English law is applicable, shall be deemed the person so entitled to act, and, whether of full age or not, to the same extent as if she were unmarried and of full age; and

the guardians of minors and the committees *or managers* of lunatics or idiots shall be deemed respectively the persons so entitled to act, to the same extent as the minors, lunatics or idiots themselves, if free from disability, could have acted.

Provided that—

(i) no person shall be deemed "entitled to act" whose interest in the subject matter shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Collector or Court to be

adverse to the interest of the person interested for whom he would otherwise be entitled to act;

(*ii*) *in every such case the person interested may appear by a next friend or, in default of his appearance by a next friend, the Collector or Court, as the case may be, shall appoint a guardian for the case to act on his behalf in the conduct thereof; and*

(*iii*) *the provisions of Chapter XXXI of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, mutatis mutandis, apply in the case of persons interested appearing before a Collector or Court by a next friend, or by a guardian for the case, in proceedings under this Act.* XIV of 1882.

PART II.

ACQUISITION.

Preliminary Investigation.

Power to enter and survey.

4. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that land in any locality is likely to be needed for any public purpose, a notification to that effect shall be published in the local Gazette, and the Collector shall cause public notice of the substance of such notification to be given at convenient places in the said locality.

Thereupon it shall be lawful for any officer either generally or specially authorized by such Government in this behalf, and for his servants and workmen,

to enter upon and survey and take levels of any land in such locality:

to dig or bore into the sub-soil:

to do all other acts necessary to ascertain whether the land is adapted for such purpose:

Power to mark outline.

to set out the boundaries of the land proposed to be taken and the intended line of the work (if any) proposed to be made thereon:

to mark such levels, boundaries and line by placing marks and cutting trenches;

Power to clear land.

and, where otherwise the survey cannot be completed and the levels taken and the boundaries and line marked, to cut down and clear away any part of any standing crop, fence or jungle.

Previous notice of entry.

Provided that no person shall enter into any building or upon any enclosed court or garden attached to a dwelling-house (unless with the consent of the occupier thereof) without previously giving such occupier at least seven days' notice in writing of his intention to do so.

Payment for damage.

5. The officer so authorized shall at the time of such entry pay or tender payment for all necessary damage to be done as aforesaid, and, in case of dispute as to the sufficiency of the amount so paid or tendered, he shall at once refer the dispute to the decision of the Collector, and such decision shall be final.

Declaration of intended Acquisition.

Declaration that land is required for a public purpose.

6. Subject to the provisions of Part VII of this Act, whenever it appears to the Local Government that any particular land is needed for a public purpose, or for a Company, a declaration shall be made to that effect under the signature of a Secretary to such Government or of some officer duly authorized to certify its orders:

Provided that no such declaration shall be made unless the compensation to be awarded for such property is to be paid out of public revenues, *out of some fund controlled or managed by a local authority*, or by a Company.

Contents of declaration.

The declaration shall be published in the local official Gazette and shall state the district or other territorial division in which the land is situate, the purpose for which it is needed, its approximate area, and where a plan shall have been made of the land, the place where such plan may be inspected.

Declaration to be evidence.

The said declaration shall be conclusive evidence that the land is needed for a public purpose or for a Company, as the case may be; and, after making such declaration, the Local Government may acquire the land in manner hereinafter appearing.

7. Whenever any land shall have been so declared to be needed for a public purpose, or for a Company, the Local Government, or some officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, shall direct the Collector to take order for the acquisition of the land.

After declaration, Collector to take order for acquisition.

8. The Collector shall thereupon cause the land (unless it has been already marked out under section four) to be marked out. He shall also cause it to be measured, and (if no plan has been made thereof) a plan to be made of the same.

Land to be marked out and measured. Plan.

9. The Collector shall then cause public notice to be given at convenient places on or near the land to be taken, stating that the Government intends to take possession of the land, and that claims to compensation for all interests in such land may be made to him.

Notice to persons interested.

Such notice shall state the particulars of the land so needed, and shall require all persons interested in the land to appear personally or by agent before the Collector at a time and place therein mentioned (such time not being earlier than fifteen days after the date of publication of the notice), and to state the nature of their respective interests in the land and the amount and particulars of their claims to compensation for such interests, *and their objections (if any) to the measurements made under section eight.*

Contents of notice.

The Collector shall also serve notice to the same effect on the occupier (if any) of such land and on all such persons known or believed to be interested therein, or to be entitled to act for persons so interested, as reside, or have agents authorized to receive service on their behalf, within the revenue district in which the land is situate.

Notice to occupiers.

In case any person so interested resides elsewhere, and has no such agent, the notice shall be sent to him by post *in a letter addressed to him and registered under Part III of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866.*

XIV of 1866.

10. The Collector may also require any such person to *make or* deliver to him *at a time and place mentioned (such time not being earlier than fifteen days after the date of the requisition)* a statement containing, so far as may be practicable, the name of every other person possessing any interest in the land or any part thereof as co-proprietor, sub-proprietor, mortgagee, tenant or otherwise, and of the nature of such interest, and of the rents and profits (if any) received or receivable on account thereof for the year next preceding the date of the statement.

Power to require statements as to names and interests.

Every person required to make or deliver a statement under this section or section nine shall be deemed to be legally bound to do so within the meaning of sections one hundred and seventy-five and one hundred and seventy-six of the Indian Penal Code.

Persons required to make statements to be deemed legally bound to do so.

XLV of 1860.

Enquiry into Measurements, Value and Claims, and Award by the Collector.

11. *On the day so fixed or on any other day to which the enquiry has been adjourned, the Collector shall proceed to enquire into the objections (if any) which any person interested has stated pursuant to a notice given under section nine to the measurements made under section eight, and into the value of the land, and into the respective interests of the persons claiming the compensation, and shall make an award under his hand of—*

Enquiry and award by Collector.

(*i*) *the true area of the land ;*

(*ii*) *the compensation which in his opinion should be allowed for the land ; and*

(*iii*) *the apportionment of the said compensation among all the persons known or believed to be interested in the land, of whom, or of whose claims, he has information, whether or not they have respectively appeared before him.*

12. (*1*) *Such award shall be filed in the Collector's office and shall, except as hereinafter provided, be final and conclusive evidence, as between the Collector and the persons interested, whether they have respectively appeared before the Collector or not, of the true area and value of the land, and the apportionment of the compensation among the persons interested.*

Award of Collector when to be final.

(2) *The Collector shall give immediate notice of his award to such of the persons interested as are not present personally or by their representatives when the award is made.*

13. *The Collector may, for any cause he thinks fit, from time to time adjourn the enquiry to a day to be fixed by him.*

Adjournment of enquiry.

14. *For the purpose of enquiries under this Act, the Collector shall have power to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and to compel the production of documents by the same means, and (so far as may be) in the same manner, as is provided in the case of a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure.* XIV of 1882.

Power to summon and enforce attendance of witnesses and production of documents.

15. *In determining the amount of compensation, the Collector shall take into consideration the matters mentioned in section twenty-three, and shall not take into consideration any of the matters mentioned in section twenty-four.*

Matters to be considered and neglected.

Taking Possession.

16. When the Collector has made an award under section *eleven*, he may take possession of the land, which shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government, free from all encumbrances.

Power to take possession.

17. In cases of urgency, whenever the Local Government so directs, the Collector, *though no such award has been made*, may, on the expiration of fifteen days from the publication of the notice mentioned in the first paragraph of section nine, take possession of any waste or arable land needed for public purposes or for a Company.

Power to take possession in cases of urgency.

Such land shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government, free from all encumbrances.

The Collector shall offer to the persons interested compensation for the standing crops and trees (if any) on such land *and for any other damage sustained by them caused by such sudden dispossession and not excepted in section twenty-four*; and in case such offer is not accepted, the value of such crops and trees *and the amount of such other damage* shall be allowed for in awarding compensation for the land under the provisions herein contained.

PART III.

REFERENCE TO COURT AND PROCEDURE THEREON.

18. *Any person interested who has not accepted the award may, by written application to the Collector, require that the matter be referred by the Collector for the determination of the Court, whether his objection be to the measurement of the land, the amount of the compensation, or the apportionment of the compensation among the persons interested. The application shall state the grounds on which objection to the award is taken:*

Reference to Court.

Provided that every such application shall be made,—

(*a*) *if the person making it was present or represented before the Collector at the time when he made his award, within six weeks from the date of the Collector's award;*

(*b*) *in other cases, within six weeks of the receipt of the notice from the Collector under section twelve, or within six months from the date of the Collector's award, whichever period shall first expire.*

19. *In making the reference, the Collector shall state, for the information of the Court in writing under his hand,—*

Collector's statement to the Court.

(*a*) *the situation and extent of the land;*

(*b*) *the names of the persons whom he has reason to think interested in such land;*

(*c*) *the amount awarded for damages and paid or tendered under sections five and seventeen or either of them, and the amount of compensation awarded under section eleven: and*

(*d*) *if the objection be to the amount of the compensation, the grounds on which the amount of compensation was determined.*

20. *The Court shall thereupon cause a notice, specifying the day on which the Court will proceed to determine the objection, and directing their appearance before the Court on that day, to be served on the following persons, namely:—*

Service of notice.

(*a*) *the applicant;*

(*b*) *if the objection is in regard to the area of the land or to the amount of the compensation, the Collector; and*

(*c*) *if the objection is in regard to the apportionment of the compensation, all persons interested in the objection.*

Restriction on scope of proceedings.

21. *The scope of the inquiry in every such proceeding shall be restricted to a consideration of the interests of the persons affected by the objection.*

Proceedings to be in open Court.

22. *Every such proceeding shall take place in open Court, and all persons entitled to practise in any Civil Court shall be entitled to appear, plead and act (as the case may be) in such proceeding.*

Matters to be considered in determining compensation.

23. (*1*) *In determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for land acquired under this Act, the Court shall take into consideration—*

first, the market-value of the land at the date of the publication of the declaration relating thereto under section six;

secondly, the damage sustained by the person interested, by reason of the taking of any standing crops or trees which may be on the land at the time of the Collector's taking possession thereof;

thirdly, the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, at the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land, by reason of severing such land from his other land;

fourthly, the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, at the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land, by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting his other property, moveable or immoveable, in any other manner, or his earnings;

fifthly, if, in consequence of the acquisition of the land by the Collector, the person interested is compelled to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses (if any) incidental to such change; and

sixthly, the damage (if any) bonâ fide *resulting from diminution of the profits of the land between the time of the publication of the declaration under section six and the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land.*

(*2*) *In addition to the market-value of the land, as above provided, the Court shall in every case award a sum of fifteen per centum on such market-value, in consideration of the compulsory nature of the acquisition.*

Matters to be neglected in determining compensation.

24. *But the Court shall not take into consideration—*

first, the degree of urgency which has led to the acquisition;

secondly, any disinclination of the person interested to part with the land acquired;

thirdly, any damage sustained by him which, if caused by a private person, would not render such person liable to a suit;

fourthly, any damage which, after the date of the publication of the declaration under section six, is likely to be caused to the land acquired by or in consequence of the use to which it will be put;

fifthly, any increase to the value of the land acquired likely to accrue from the use to which it will be put when acquired;

sixthly, any increase to the value of the other land of the person interested likely to accrue from the use to which the land acquired will be put; or

seventhly, any outlay or improvements on the land acquired commenced, made or effected after the date of the publication of the declaration under section six.

Rules as to amount of compensation.

25. (*1*) *When the applicant has made a claim to compensation, pursuant to any notice given under section nine, the amount awarded to him by the Court shall not exceed the amount so claimed or be less than the amount awarded by the Collector under section eleven.*

(*2*) *When the applicant has refused to make such claim, or has omitted without sufficient reason (to be allowed by the Judge) to make such claim, the amount awarded by the Court may be less than and shall in no case exceed the amount awarded by the Collector.*

(*3*) *When the applicant has omitted for a sufficient reason (to be allowed by the Judge) to make such claim, the amount awarded to him by the Court shall not be less than and may exceed the amount awarded by the Collector.*

26. *Every award under this Part shall be in writing signed by the Judge, and shall specify the amount awarded under the first clause of section twenty-three, and also the amounts (if any) respectively awarded under each of the other clauses of the same section, together with the grounds of awarding each of the said amounts.*

Form of awards.

27. (*1*) *Every such award shall also state the amount of costs incurred in the proceedings under this Part, and by what persons and in what proportions they are to be paid.*

Costs.

(*2*) *When the award of the Collector is not upheld, the costs shall ordinarily be paid by the Collector unless the Court shall be of opinion that the claim of the applicant was so extravagant that some deduction from his costs should be made or that he should pay a part of the Collector's costs.*

(*3*) *The costs (if any) payable by the applicant may be recovered as if they were costs incurred in a suit and as if the award of the Court were the decree therein.*

28. *If the sum which in the opinion of the Court the Collector ought to have awarded as compensation is in excess of the sum which the Collector did award as compensation, the award of the Court may direct that the Collector shall pay interest on such excess at the rate of six per centum per annum from the date on which he took possession of the land to the date of payment of such excess into Court.*

Collector may be directed to pay interest on excess compensation.

29. *Save in so far as they may be inconsistent with anything contained in this Act, the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply to proceedings under this Part.* XIV of 1882 XIV of 1882.

Code of Civil Procedure to apply.

30. *Subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure applicable to appeals from original decrees, an appeal shall lie to the High Court from the award or from any part of the award of the Court in any proceedings under this Part."*

Appeals in certain cases.

PART IV.

APPORTIONMENT OF COMPENSATION.

37. Where there are several persons interested, if such persons agree in the apportionment of the compensation, the particulars of such apportionment shall be specified in the award, and as between such persons the award shall be conclusive evidence of the correctness of the apportionment.

Particulars of apportionment to be specified.

38. When the amount of compensation has been settled under section 14, if any dispute arises as to the apportionment of the same or any part thereof, *or as to the persons to whom the same or any part thereof is payable*, the Collector shall refer such dispute to the decision of the Court.

Dispute as to apportionment.

39. When the amount of compensation has been settled by the Court, and there is any dispute as to the apportionment thereof, *or as to the persons to whom the same or any part thereof is payable*, or when a reference to the Court has been made under section 38, the Judge sitting alone shall decide the proportions in which the persons interested are entitled to share in such amount.

Determination of proportions.

An appeal shall lie from such decision to the High Court, unless the Judge whose decision is appealed from is not the District Judge, in which case the appeal shall lie in the first instance to the District Judge.

Every appeal under this section shall be presented within the time and in manner provided for *appeals from original decrees.*

PART V.

PAYMENT.

40. (*1*) *On making an award under section 11, the Collector shall tender payment of the compensation awarded by him to the persons interested entitled thereto according to the award, and shall pay it to them if they shall consent to receive it.*

Payment of compensation to whom to be made.

(*2*) *If they shall not consent to receive it, or if there be no person competent to receive it, or if there be any dispute as to the title to receive it or as to the apportionment*

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of it, the Collector shall deposit the amount of the compensation in the Court to which a reference under section eighteen would be submitted:

Provided that any person interested may receive such payment under protest as to the sufficiency of the amount:

Provided also that no person who has received the amount otherwise than under protest shall be entitled to make any application under section eighteen:

Provided also that nothing herein contained shall affect the liability of any person, who may receive the whole or any part of any compensation awarded under this Act, to pay the same to the person lawfully entitled thereto.

Payment of interest.

41. *When the amount of such compensation is not paid or payment thereof tendered on or before taking possession of the land, the Collector shall pay the amount awarded with interest thereon at the rate of six per centum per annum from the time of so taking possession.*

PART VI.

TEMPORARY OCCUPATION OF LAND.

Temporary occupation of waste or arable land.

43. Subject to the provisions of Part VII of this Act, whenever it appears to the Local Government that the temporary occupation and use of any waste or arable land are needed for any public purpose, or for a Company, the Local Government may direct the Collector to procure the occupation and use of the same for such term as it shall think fit, not exceeding three years from the commencement of such occupation.

The Collector shall thereupon give notice in writing to the persons interested in such land of the purpose for which the same is needed, and shall, for the occupation and use thereof for such term as aforesaid, and for the materials (if any) to be taken therefrom, pay to them such compensation, either in a gross sum of money, or by monthly or other periodical payments, as shall be agreed upon in writing between him and such persons respectively.

Difference as to compensation.

In case the Collector and the persons interested differ as to the sufficiency of the compensation, the Collector shall refer such difference for the final order of the Court.

Power to enter and take possession.

44. On payment of such compensation, or on executing such agreement,

or on making a reference under section forty-three,

the Collector may enter upon and take possession of the land, and use or permit the use thereof in accordance with the terms of the said notice.

Restoration of land taken.

And, on the expiration of the term, the Collector shall make or tender to the persons interested compensation for the damage (if any) done to the land and not provided for by the agreement, and shall restore the land to the persons interested therein:

Provided that, if the land has become permanently unfit to be used for the purpose for which it was used immediately before the commencement of such term, and if the persons interested shall so require, the Local Government shall proceed under this Act to acquire the land as if it was needed permanently for a public purpose or for a Company.

Difference as to condition of land.

45. In case the Collector and persons interested differ as to the condition of the land at the expiration of the term, or as to any matter connected with the said agreement, the Collector shall refer such difference for the final order of the Court.

Cost on references under this Part.

45A. *The Judge may pass such order as he may think fit in regard to the costs of a reference made under this Part, and from such order there shall be no appeal.*

PART VII.

ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR COMPANIES.

Company may be authorized to enter and survey.

46. Subject to such rules as the Governor General of India in Council may from time to time prescribe in this behalf, the Local Government may authorize any officer of any Company desiring to acquire land for its purposes to exercise the powers conferred by section four.

Construction of sections four and five.

In every such case section four shall be construed as if, for the words "for such purpose," the words "for the purposes of the Company" were substituted; and section five shall be construed as if, after the words "the officer," the words "of the Company," were inserted.

Consent of Local Government to acquisition.
Execution of agreement.

47. The provisions of sections six to section forty-five (both inclusive) shall not be put in force in order to acquire land for any Company, unless with the previous consent of the Local Government, and unless the Company shall have executed the agreement hereinafter mentioned.

Previous enquiry.

48. Such consent shall not be given unless the Local Government be satisfied, by an enquiry held as hereinafter provided,—

(1) that such acquisition is needed for the construction of some work, and

(2) that such work is likely to prove useful to the public.

Such enquiry shall be held by such officer and at such time and place as the Local Government shall appoint.

Such officer may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel the production of documents by the same means and, as far as possible, in the same manner as is provided by the Code of Civil Procedure in the case of a Civil Court.

Agreement with Secretary of State in Council.

49. Such officer shall report to the Local Government the result of the enquiry, and, if the Local Government is satisfied that the proposed acquisition is needed for the construction of a work, and that such work is likely to prove useful to the public, it shall, subject to such rules as the Governor General of India in Council may from time to time prescribe in this behalf, require the Company to enter into an agreement with the Secretary of State for India in Council, providing to the satisfaction of the Local Government for the following matters, namely:—

(1) the payment to Government of the cost of the acquisition;

(2) the transfer, on such payment, of the land to the Company;

(3) the terms on which the land shall be held by the Company;

(4) the time within which, and the conditions on which, the work shall be executed and maintained; and

(5) the terms on which the public shall be entitled to use the work.

Publication of agreement.

50. Every such agreement shall, as soon as may be after its execution, be published in the Gazette of India, and also in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon (so far as regards the terms on which the public shall be entitled to use the work) have the same effect as if it had formed part of this Act.

Sections forty-seven to fifty not to apply where Government bound by agreement to provide land for Companies.

50A. *The provisions of sections forty-seven to fifty, both inclusive, shall not apply and shall be deemed never to have applied, to the acquisition of land for any Railway or other Company, for the purposes of which, under any agreement between such Company and the Secretary of State for India in Council, the Government is, or was, bound top rovide land.*

When agreement between Company and Secretary of State need not be proved.

50B. *In the case of the acquisition af land for the purposes of a Railway Company, the existence of such an agreement as is mentioned in section 50A may be proved by the production of a printed copy thereof purporting to be printed by order of Government.*

PART VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Service of notice.

51. Service of any notice under this Act shall be made by delivering or tendering a copy thereof signed, in the case of a notice under section four, by the officer therein mentioned, and, in the case of any other notice, by or by order of the Collector or the Judge.

Whenever it may be practicable, the service of the notice shall be made on the person therein named.

When such person cannot be found the service may be made on any adult male member of his family residing with him; and, if no such adult male member can be found, the

notice may be served by fixing the copy on the outer door of the house in which the person therein named ordinarily dwells or carries of business, *or by fixing a copy thereof in some conspicuous place in the office of the officer aforesaid or of the Collector or in the court-house, and also in some conspicuous part of the land to be acquired:*

Provided that, if the Collector or Judge shall so direct, a notice may be sent by post, in a letter addressed to the person named therein and registered under Part III XIV of 1866. *of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866, and service of it may be proved by the production of the addressee's receipt.*

Obstruction to survey, &c. Filling trenches. Destroying land-marks.

52. Whoever wilfully obstructs any person in doing any of the acts authorized by section four or section eight, or wilfully fills up, destroys, damages, or displaces any trench or mark made under section four shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month, or to fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or to both.

Magistrate to enforce surrender.

53. If the Collector is opposed or impeded in taking possession under this Act of any land, he shall, if a Magistrate, enforce the surrender of the land to himself, and, if not a Magistrate, he shall apply to a Magistrate or (within the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay,) to the Commissioner of Police, and such Magistrate or Commissioner (as the case may be) shall enforce the surrender of the land to the Collector.

Completion of acqusition not compulsory, but compensation to be awarded when not completed.

54. (*1*) *Except in the case provided for in section forty-four, nothing in this Act shall be taken to compel the Government to complete the acquisition of any land.*

(*2*) *Whenever the Government declines to complete any such acquisition, the Collector shall determine the amount of compensation due for the damage suffered by the owner in consequence of the notice or of any proceedings thereunder, and shall pay such amount to the person interested, together with all costs proved to have been incurred by him in the prosecution of the proceedings under this Act relating to the said land.*

(*3*) *The provisions of Part III of this Act shall apply to the determination of the compensation payable under this section.*

Part of house or building not to be taken.

55. The provisions of this Act shall not be put in force for the purpose of acquiring a part only of any house, manufactory or other building, if the owner desire that the whole of such house, manufactory or building shall be so acquired:

Provided that the owner may, at any time before the Collector has made his award under section eleven, by notice in writing, withdraw or modify his expressed desire that the whole of such house, manufactory or building shall be so acquired:

Provided also that if any question shall arise as to whether any land proposed to be taken under this Act does or not form part of a house, manufactory or building within the meaning of this section, the Collector shall refer the determination of such question to the Court and shall not take possession of such land until after the question has been determined:

Provided also that either party may appeal to the High Court against the decision XIV of 1882. *of the Court on any such reference, and the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply to every such appeal as if it were an appeal from an original decree of the Court.*

(*2*) *If in the case of any claim under section twenty-three, thirdly, by a person interested, on account of the severing of the land to be acquired from his other land, the Local Government is of opinion that the claim is unreasonable or excessive, it may, at any time before the Collector has made his award, order the acquisition of the whole of the land of which the land first sought to be acquired forms a part.*

In the case last hereinbefore provided for, no fresh declaration or other proceedings under sections six to ten, both inclusive, shall be necessary; but the Collector shall without delay furnish a copy of the order of the Local Government to the person interested, and shall thereafter proceed to make his award under section eleven.

Payment of Collector's charges by Municipal Body or Company.

56. Where the provisions of this Act are put in force for the purpose of acquiring land at the cost of *any fund controlled or managed by a local authority* or of any Company, the charges *of and incidental to such acquisition* shall be defrayed from or by such Fund or Company.

57. No award or agreement made under this Act shall be chargeable with stamp-duty, and no person claiming under any such award or agreement shall be liable to pay any fee for a copy of the same.

Exemption from stamp-duty and fees.

58. No suit or other proceeding shall be commenced or prosecuted against any person for anything done in pursuance of this Act, without giving to such person a month's previous notice in writing of the intended proceeding, and of the cause thereof, nor after tender of sufficient amends, nor after the expiration of three months from the accrual of the cause of suit or other proceeding.[a]

Limitation of suits for anything done in pursuance of Act.

59. The Local Government shall have power to make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of officers in all matters connected with its enforcement, and may from time to time alter and add to the rules so made.

Power to make rules.

All such rules, alterations and additions shall, when sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, be published in the local official Gazette and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Publication of rules.

[a] Repealed, so far as relates to the limitation of suits, by Act IX of 1871, s. 2.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1893.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th March, 1893 :—

No. 7 of 1893.

A Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure and the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

XIV of 1882. XV of 1877. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, and the Indian Limitation Act, 1877; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement. **1.** (*1*) This Act may be called the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act, 1893; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

XIV of 1882. Addition of section after section 310 of the Code. **2.** After section 310 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the following shall be inserted, namely :—

Application by judgment-debtor to set aside sale. "310A. Any person whose immoveable property has been sold under this Chapter may apply to have the sale set aside on his depositing in Court for payment to the decree-holder the amount recoverable under the decree with costs, and for payment to the purchaser a sum equal to five per centum of the purchase-money.

"Provided that, if a person applies under the next succeeding section to set aside the sale of his immoveable property, he shall not be entitled to make an application under this section."

Amendments in section 312 of the Code. **3.** In section 312 of the Code of Civil Procedure, for the words "preceding section" the words "two preceding sections" shall be substituted, and the words "the objection be," "if the objection be", and "on the ground of such irregularity" shall be omitted. XIV of 1882.

Addition to Schedule II, Act XV of 1877. **4.** After No. 165 of the Second Schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, the following shall be inserted, namely :— XV of 1877.

Description of application.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
"165A. Under section 310A of the Civil Procedure Code to set aside a sale in execution of a decree.	Thirty days	The date of the sale."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IT is a well known fact that immoveable property put up for sale in execution of a decree seldom fetches an adequate price. To remedy this evil in the case of sales of tenures or holdings in execution of decrees for arrears of rent, the framers of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, introduced into that Act a provision enabling a judgment-debtor to get the sale set aside by depositing in Court, within thirty days from the date of the sale, the amount recoverable under the decree, with costs, for payment to the decree-holder, and a sum equal to five per cent. of the purchase-money, for payment to the purchaser. This provision has, it is believed, worked satisfactorily and enabled tenants to save their tenures or holdings, when the prices offered have not been equivalent to the real market-value of the property. It is now proposed to give other judgment-debtors similar relief by inserting a corresponding enactment in the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to the sale of immoveable property in execution of decrees passed in ordinary civil suits. This is effected by section 2 of the Bill. The amendments in section 312 of the Code and in the second schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, proposed by sections 3 and 4 of the Bill are only supplementary to the above and need no explanation.

RASHBEHARY GHOSE.

The 8th March, 1893.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

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LAHORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1893.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 17th August, 1893:

NO. 13 OF 1893.

A Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and the Indian Penal Code.

X of 1882. XLV of 1860. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and the Indian Penal Code; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

Addition to section 44 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

X of 1882. **1.** To section 44 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the following shall be added, namely:

"*Explanation.*—In this section any act committed in any place out of British India, which, if committed in British India, would be punishable under any of the following sections of the XLV of 1860. Indian Penal Code, namely, 302, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399 and 402, shall be deemed to be an offence punishable under that section."

Substitution of new *Explanation* to section 45 of same Code.

X of 1882. 2. For the *Explanation* appended to section 45 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the following shall be substituted, namely:

"*Explanation.*—In this section—

(i) 'village' includes village-lands;

(ii) the word 'offence' includes an act committed at any place out of British India, which, if committed in British India, would be punishable under any of the following sections of XLV of 1860. the Indian Penal Code, namely, 302, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399 and 402; and

(iii) the expression 'proclaimed offender' includes any person proclaimed as an offender in any part of India by any Court established by the Governor General in Council in respect of any such act."

Indian Penal Code.

Addition to section 177 of Indian Penal Code.

3. To section 177 of the Indian Penal Code XLV of 1860. the following shall be added, namely:

"*Explanation.*—In section 176 and in this section the word 'offence' includes any act committed, or intended to be committed, at any place out of British India, which, if committed in British India, would be punishable under any of the following sections, namely, 302, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399 and 402; and the word 'offender' includes any person who is alleged to have been guilty of any such act."

Addition to section 203 of same Code.

4. To section 203 of the said Code the following shall be added, namely:

"*Explanation.*—In sections 201 and 202 and in this section the word 'offence' includes any act committed at any place out of British India, which, if committed in British India, would be punishable under any of the following sections, namely, 302, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399 and 402."

Amendment of section 216 of same Code.

5. For the second paragraph of section 216 of the same Code, as inserted by section 23 of Act X of 1886, the following shall be substituted, namely:

"In section 212 and in this section—

(i) the word 'offence' includes any act of which a person is alleged to have been guilty out of British India, which, if it had been committed in British India, would have been punishable under any of the following sections of this Code, namely, 302, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399 and 402; and every such act shall, for the purposes of section 212 and of this section, be deemed to be punishable as if the accused had been guilty of it in British India; and

(ii) the word 'harbours' includes the supplying a person with food, clothes, arms or ammunition, and the assisting a person in any way to escape from apprehension."

6. After section 216 of the said Code the following shall be inserted, namely:

Addition of new section after section 216 of same Code.

"216A. Whoever, knowing or having reason to believe that five or more persons are assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity, or after having committed dacoity, supplies all or any of such persons with food, clothes, arms or ammunition, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Penalty for harbouring dacoits.

"*Explanation*.—For the purposes of this section it is immaterial whether the dacoity has been committed, or is intended to be committed, within British India or not."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THIS Bill has been rendered necessary by the operations of dacoits who, after committing dacoity in Central India and other States, come into British territory for shelter. Our law needs strengthening for the prevention of the harbouring of these brigands in any way.

Men who have committed dacoity in British India have, on the other hand, been harboured by confederates in Central India and other States.

These States have been, and are, actively co-operating with the British Government in the suppression of the evil which so seriously affects both their own and British subjects.

Advantage has been taken of this opportunity to explain what is meant by the expression "harbouring."

The 3rd August, 1893. PHIL. P. HUTCHINS.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

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LAHORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1893.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 12th October, 1893:

NO. 14 OF 1893.

A Bill to provide for certain matters relating to Fisheries in British India.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for certain matters relating to fisheries in British India; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Fisheries Act, 1893.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

Act to be read as supplemental to other Fisheries Laws.

of 1887.

2. Subject to the provisions of sections 8 and 10 of the General Clauses Act, 1887, this Act shall be read as supplemental to any other enactment for the time being in force relating to fisheries in any part of British India.

Definitions.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "fish" includes shell-fish and turtles:

(*2*) "fixed engine" means any net, cage, trap or other contrivance for taking fish fixed in the soil or made stationary in any other way: and

(*3*) "private water" means water which is the exclusive property of any person, or in which any person has an exclusive right of fishery.

Destruction of fish by explosives in inland waters and on coasts.

4. (*1*) If any person uses any dynamite or other explosive substance in any water frequented by fish with intent thereby to catch or destroy any of the fish that may be therein, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

(*2*) In sub-section (*1*) the word "water" includes the sea within a distance of one marine league of the sea-coast: and an offence committed under that sub-section in such sea shall be deemed to have been committed on the land abutting on such coast and may be tried and punished accordingly.

Destruction of fish by poisoning of waters.

5. (*1*) If any person puts any poison, lime or noxious material into any water with intent thereby to catch or destroy any fish, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

(*2*) The words specified in the third column of the schedule to this Act against the several enactments respectively mentioned in the first and second columns of that schedule, and any rules which may be in force immediately before the passing of this Act with respect to the regulation of the poisoning of water for the purpose of catching or destroying fish, are hereby repealed and cancelled respectively.

Offences.

6. Any person who fishes, or erects, places, maintains or uses any fixed engine, in any private water without the permission of the owner of the water or fishery shall be punished for a first offence with fine which may extend to fifty rupees,

and for a subsequent offence with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any act done by any person in the exercise of a *bonâ fide* claim of right, or shall prevent any person from angling with a rod and line or with a line only in any portion of a navigable river.

Forfeitures.

7. (*1*) Any fixed engine erected, placed, maintained or used in contravention of the last foregoing section, and any fish taken by means of any such engine or otherwise in contravention of this Act, shall be forfeited; and

(*2*) Any such fixed engine as aforesaid may be removed or taken possession of by the District Magistrate or by any person empowered by him in this behalf.

Entry upon land of another or upon private waters with intent to commit an offence under section 6.

8. Whoever enters upon land in the possession of another or upon any private water with intent to commit any of the offences specified in section 6 shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Protection of fish in selected waters by rules of Local Government.

9. (*1*) The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules for the purposes hereinafter in this section mentioned, and may by a notification in the official Gazette apply all or any of such rules to such waters, being the property of the State, as such Government may specify in the said notification.

(*2*) The Local Government may also, by a like notification, apply such rules or any of them to other waters with the consent of the owner thereof and all other persons, if any, interested therein.

(*3*) Such rules may prohibit or regulate all or any of the following matters, that is to say:

(*a*) the erection, placing, maintenance and use of fixed engines;

(*b*) the construction of weirs;

(*c*) the use in all or any waters notified under sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*2*) during all or any seasons of the year of nets with a mesh smaller than a specified size measured from knot to knot when the mesh is wet;

(*d*) the capture or sale of all or any kinds of fish during any season appointed as a close season; and

(*e*) the diversion or baling of any water for the purpose of catching fish.

(*4*) Such rules may also prohibit all fishing in any specified water for a period not exceeding two years.

(*5*) In making any rule under this section the Local Government may—

(*a*) direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and, when the breach is a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues; and

(*b*) provide for—

(i) the seizure, forfeiture and removal of fixed engines erected, placed, maintained or used, or nets used, in contravention of the rule;

(ii) the forfeiture of any fish taken by means of any such fixed engine or net; and

(iii) the recovery from the person erecting, placing, maintaining or using any such fixed engine of the cost of removing it,

and may provide that such cost shall be recoverable as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

(*6*) The power to make rules under this section is subject to the condition that they shall be made after previous publication.

Arrest without warrant for offences under this Act.

10. Any person specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, by name or by office, may, without an order from a Magistrate and without warrant, arrest any person who has been concerned in any offence punishable under section 4, 5, 6 or 8 or under any rule under section 9, or against whom a reasonable complaint has been made, or credible information has been received, of his having been so concerned.

THE SCHEDULE.

REPEAL OF PORTIONS OF ENACTMENTS.

(*See section 5, sub-section (2).*)

Enactment.	Portion of enactment in which words repealed occur.	Words repealed in such portion.
Acts of the Governor General in Council.		
VII of 1878	Section 25, clause (*i*).	"poisons water".
	Section 31, clause (*j*).	"poisoning water".
XIX of 1881	Section 25, clause (*d*).	"poisons water".
	Section 37, clause (*f*).	"poisoning water".
Act of the Governor of Madras in Council.		
V of 1882 ...	Section 21, clause (*h*).	"poisons water".
	Section 26, clause (*f*).	"poisoning water".
Regulation under the Statute 33 Vict., c. 3, s. 1.		
V of 1890 ...	Section 7, clause (*d*).	"poisons water".

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE subject of legislating for the protection of fresh-water fishes was opened with an enquiry made so long ago as 1869 by Dr. F. Day, of the Madras Medical Service, who had been placed on special duty for that purpose. This was followed by a resolution issued in October 1871 on Dr. Day's report for the North-Western Provinces, in which he recommended a Fisheries Act. Dr. Day's recommendations, as well as the action taken or proposals made up to 1888 by the various Local Governments, were summarised in a note prepared for the Agricultural Conference held at Delhi in that year.

2. Briefly, the action taken by the several provinces was as follows: In 1875 a Fisheries Act was passed for British (now Lower) Burma. In 1880 the Punjab Government submitted a draft Act and Rules. In 1881 the Bombay Government submitted a Bill for the preservation of game and fish. In 1883 the Government of Madras submitted a draft Fishery Bill. In 1889 the North-Western Provinces Government submitted recommendations made by the Commissioner of Kumaon for preserving fish in the hills.

3. The Conference at Delhi was unanimous in making the following five recommendations:

(*1*) the prevention of dynamite and other explosives being used for the destruction of fish;

(*2*) the prevention of poisoning waters;

(*3*) the enforcement of fish-ladders on weirs and other works in rivers of any size: ten yards width being suggested as a minimum;

(*4*) the regulation of fixed obstructions and engines in such rivers;

(*5*) the protection of stock-pools.

The members of the Conference differed as to the expediency of—

(*a*) regulating the size of the mesh of nets;

(*b*) prohibiting or regulating the baling out rivers and streams for the purpose of catching fish; and

(*c*) conferring on the Government power to assume control of the right to fish in the waters or rivers of a province.

The proceedings of the Conference were circulated and the opinions of Local Governments obtained. The disposal of the case was still, however, deferred pending a reply from Madras.

4. In the meantime the Bengal Government had passed an Act, II of 1889, for the prevention of poaching in private waters.

5. In the opinion of the Government of India the importance of maintaining to the fullest extent compatible with private interests one of the most considerable food-supplies of the country is so great as to justify legislation. Although this has been long recognised, and although the question has now been under consideration for upwards of twenty years, but little advance has yet been made owing to the natural and proper hesitation of Local Governments to take any measures which are at all likely to interfere with private rights. It may be that this reluctance to take positive action for the protection of fish in waters in which private interests are concerned is due not so much to an assurance that legislative restriction will entail injurious consequences to individuals as to doubts regarding the character of the consequences; but it is not now proposed to interfere in any way with private rights. What is proposed in the way of immediate action is to forbid certain practices which are undoubtedly injurious, and to empower Local Governments to take under management some selected streams or head-waters belonging to the State and other selected streams and waters with the consent of the owners thereof or persons interested therein. It is thought that this will afford practical experience as to the measures most essential to ensure the desired results.

At present it is not proposed to do more in regard to private waters than to extend the provisions of Bengal Act II of 1889 (*an Act for the protection of the right of fishing in private waters*) so as to cover all private fisheries throughout the country.

6. There are two points on which definite conclusions can be at once formed: the first is that the use of dynamite and poisoning, which are overt acts more or less easily repressible, should, in view of the wanton and useless destruction of food caused thereby, be universally forbidden. The second point is that other restrictions are either not needed or are impossible on the larger rivers, which are, on the one hand, as Dr. Day indicated, naturally protected by the heavy floods in the rainy season, when most of the important fish

spawn, and, on the other hand, are beyond the control of river police. These considerations generally confine the issues involved to the question of enforcing further restrictions for the preservation of fish in the smaller rivers.

7. The objects of the legislation now proposed are—

(*1*) to prohibit the use of dynamite and poison in all waters within British jurisdiction, the prohibition with respect to dynamite extending to territorial waters;

(*2*) to make the provisions of the Bengal Private Fisheries Protection Act, 1889, of general application;

(*3*) to empower each Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Government of India, to make rules for the undermentioned purposes, and to apply them to any selected streams or other waters which are the property of the State, or to any other streams or waters with the consent of the persons owning them or interested therein :—

(*a*) the prohibition or regulation of (i) the use of fixed engines for the capture of fish, and (ii) the construction of weirs;

(*b*) the prohibition or regulation of the use of nets with a mesh below a minimum size;

(*c*) the prohibition or regulation of the capture or sale of all or any kinds of fish during any close season; and

(*d*) the total closure of any waters for a period not exceeding two years;

(*4*) to provide suitable penalties for breaches of the proposed law and of the rules thereunder; and

(*5*) to confer on persons specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government power to arrest without warrant for offences against such law or rules.

The 28th September 1893. PHIL. P. HUTCHINS.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 19th October, 1893:

NO. 15 OF 1893.

A Bill to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, with respect to Policies of Sea-insurance and Sale-certificates.

I of 1879. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, with respect to policies of sea-insurance and sale-certificates; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Policies of Sea-insurance.

Insertion of new section between sections 7 and 8, Act I, 1879, respecting sea-insurance.

I of 1879. 1. Between section 7 and section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the following section shall be inserted, namely:

Policies of sea-insurance.

"7A. (*1*) No contract for sea-insurance (other than such insurance as is referred to in section 55 of the Merchant Shipping
25 & 26 Vict., c. 63. Act Amendment Act, 1862,) shall be valid unless the same is expressed in a policy of sea-insurance.

"(*2*) No policy of sea-insurance made for time shall be made for any time exceeding twelve months.

"(*3*) No policy of sea-insurance shall be valid unless it specifies the particular risk or adventure, or the time for which it is made, the names of the subscribers or underwriters, and the amount or amounts insured.

"(*4*) Where any sea-insurance is made for or upon a voyage and also for time, or to extend to or cover any time beyond thirty days after the ship shall have arrived at her destination and been there moored at anchor, the policy shall be charged with duty as a policy for or upon a voyage, and also with duty as a policy for time."

Amendment of Schedule I, Act I, 1879, respecting sea-insurance.

2. For division (*a*) of article 49 of Schedule I of the said Act, as amended by Act I of 1888, relating to sea-insurance, the following shall be substituted, namely:

	DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
		Rs. A. P.
POLICY OF INSURANCE.	(*a*) In the case of sea-insurance—	
	(*1*) for or upon any voyage—	
	(i) where the premium or consideration does not exceed the rate of two annas or one-eighth per centum of the amount insured by the policy	0 1 0
	(ii) in any other case, in respect of every full sum of one thousand rupees and also any fractional part of one thousand rupees insured by the policy ...	0 2 0
	(*2*) for time—	
	(iii) in respect of every full sum of one thousand rupees and also any fractional part of one thousand rupees insured by the policy—	
	where the insurance shall be made for any time not exceeding six months	0 3 0
	where the insurance shall be made for any time exceeding six months and not exceeding twelve months	0 6 0

Sale-certificates.

3. Section 24 of the said Act shall be held not to apply and never to have applied to any such certificate of sale as is mentioned in article 16 of Schedule I of that Act:

Inapplicability of section 24, Act I, 1879, to sale-certificates.

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect any decree or order made by any Court or Revenue-officer before the commencement of this Act.

4. In the third column of Schedule I of the said Act, after the words "the purchase-money" against article 16, the word "only" shall be added.

Amendment of Schedule I, Act I, 1879, respecting sale-certificates.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE objects of this Bill are (*a*) to assimilate, as far as possible, the Stamp Law of India respecting policies of sea-insurance to that enacted for the United Kingdom by the Stamp Act, 1891 (54 & 55 Vict., c. 39, sections 93 and 94, and Schedule I), and (*b*) to determine the construction which is to be placed on Schedule I, article 16, of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, read with section 24 of that Act, in relation to sale-certificates.

Policies of Sea-insurance.

2. The rates of stamp-duty on policies of sea-insurance in India are now generally heavier than in other countries, and the consequence is the displacement of a good deal of sea-insurance business which used to be transacted in India.

Representations on the subject have been received from Calcutta and Bombay, and the Governor General in Council is of opinion that the request made therein for reduced rates of stamp-duty on policies of sea-insurance ought generally to be granted.

Sale-certificates.

3. The question in regard to these documents, which is one of very great importance to the community at large, is as to the consideration for which stamp-duty is to be charged. At present there is a difference of opinion on the question—one opinion being held by the Calcutta, Madras and Allahabad High Courts,* and another by the Bombay High Court.†

The question must, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, be set at rest as soon as possible, and, so far as may be, retrospectively, as well as prospectively, in the manner required by the majority of the authorities, which happens to be that most favourable to the subject.

* I. L. R. 10 Cal. 92.
" 5 Mad. 18.
" 7 Mad. 421.
" 15 All. 107.

† I.L. R. 5 Bom. 470.
" 9 Bom. 47.
" 15 Bom. 532.

The 20th October, 1893.

D. BARBOUR.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 19th October, 1893:

NO. 16 OF 1893.

A Bill to amend the Prisoners Act, 1871.

V of 1871. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Prisoners Act, 1871; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Addition to section 1, Act V, 1871.

1. To section 1 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:

" Any reference in Part III or Part V of this Act to a prison or jail, or to imprisonment or confinement, may be read as referring to, or to confinement in, a reformatory or reformatory school."

Repeal of section 9, Act V, 1871.

2. Section 9 of the said Act is hereby repealed.

Amendment of, and addition to, section 16, Act V, 1871.

3. (1) In section 16 of the said Act, for the words "acting under the authority" the words "acting, whether within or without British India, under the general or special authority" shall be substituted.

(2) To the same section the following shall be added, namely:

" or, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council in each case, to any sentence or order or warrant for the detention of any person passed or issued by any Court or tribunal of any Native Prince or State in alliance with Her Majesty:

" Where a Court or tribunal of such a Native Prince or State has passed a sentence which cannot be executed without the concurrence of an officer of the British Government, and such sentence has been judicially considered on the merits and confirmed by any such officer specially authorised by name or by office in that behalf, such sentence, and any order or warrant issued in pursuance thereof, shall be deemed to be the sentence, order or warrant of a Court or tribunal acting under the authority of the Governor General in Council.

Amendment of, and addition to, section 19, Act V, 1871.

4. (1) For the first sixteen words of section 19 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:

"The Governor General in Council or the Local Government may authorise the reception, detention or imprisonment in any place in British India, or in any place under such Government, as the case may be,".

(2) In the same section, after the words " theft of cattle " the following shall be inserted, namely:

" or for any other act (referred to in this section as an offence) which would, if done in British India, have constituted an offence against any of the sections of the Indian Penal Code mentioned in the schedule to the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879,". XLV of 1860. XXI of 1879.

(3) For the proviso to the same section the following shall be substituted, namely:

" Provided that such sentences have been pronounced after trial before a tribunal of which the presiding Judge, or, if the Court consisted of more than one Judge, at least one of such Judges, was an officer of the British Government authorised to act as such Judge by the Native Prince or State or by the Governor General in Council.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to remove certain defects in the Prisoners Act, 1871, which have from time to time been brought to the notice of the Government of India by Local Governments and other authorities.

2. The amendments proposed which appear to call for remark are noticed in this paragraph:

Section 1.—The object of this section is to remove certain difficulties which have arisen from a reformatory or reformatory school having been held to be neither a jail nor a prison within the meaning of the Act.

Section 2.—Section 9 of the Act, which had reference to the annual Mutiny Acts, has been obsolete for nearly fourteen years.

Section 3.—This section is designed to remove doubts which have from time to time been expressed as to the application of section 16 of the Prisoners Act. There are occasions on which, in consequence of the want of safe and proper places of confinement in certain territories beyond the limits of British India, or for some other cause, it is desirable that prisoners should undergo their sentences in British Indian jails where they can be held in secure custody.

Section 4.—Section 19 of the Act has been found to be defective in several respects.

Sub-section (1).—There are cases in which a Local Government cannot act as promptly as circumstances may require with respect to the reception, detention and imprisonment of prisoners, and in which only the orders of the Governor General in Council can readily secure the object to be attained. Such a case frequently occurring is the transfer of convicts from Native States to the settlement of Port Blair, that settlement being for the use of India generally, and therefore necessarily more directly controlled than any other part of India by the Governor General in Council.

Sub-section (2).—This sub-section enacts the substance of the notification of the Government of India, No. 158, dated the 12th August, 1872.

Sub-section (3).—The amendment of the proviso to section 19 of the Act will set at rest the question whether that section relates only to sentences passed by mixed Courts in the exercise of original criminal jurisdiction.

The 18th October, 1893. ALEX. EDW. MILLER.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.